THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
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London Evening.
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London Packet
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Embelliſhed with a Perſpective View of SWANSCOMBE CHURCH, KENT; a curious ARCH at ALDGATE; an INDIAN DEITY; and ſeveral MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1803.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1803. By W. CARY, 182, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1803.
Apr.	o	o	o		
27	44	48	40	29,62	hail showers
28	39	45	40	,92	hail showers
29	40	50	44	30,02	cloudy
30	45	55	45	29,82	cloudy
May 1	46	58	44	,55	showery
2	44	52	45	,58	showery
3	45	50	44	,50	showery
4	44	53	45	,57	showery
5	47	56	47	,90	cloudy
6	46	60	46	30,05	fair
7	45	63	49	,04	fair
8	50	70	54	,15	fair
9	51	59	51	,14	fair
10	52	60	48	29,98	fair
11	52	58	47	,92	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1803.
May.	o	o	o		
12	50	60	46	,96	showery
13	47	57	44	30,10	fair
14	46	59	45	,20	fair
15	44	56	43	,22	fair
16	45	58	44	,23	fair
17	44	54	42	,25	fair
18	43	51	42	,25	fair
19	40	47	41	,25	showery
20	41	45	46	,12	rain
21	47	54	44	,16	fair
22	47	53	43	,10	fair
23	47	54	48	29,95	cloudy
24	47	56	46	,92	cloudy
25	54	59	49	,85	cloudy

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 21, 1803.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	60	3	34	0	25	1	24	5	32	3
Surrey	62	1	34	0	25	4	22	3	33	6
Hertford	56	4	35	6	25	6	21	8	30	0
Bedford	53	0	33	1	23	8	21	0	30	6
Hunting.	51	8	00	0	21	4	17	0	26	2
Northam.	52	6	29	6	20	6	17	8	27	4
Rutland	55	0	00	0	22	0	18	0	32	0
Leiceſter	56	0	31	1	22	7	19	2	32	4
Notting.	62	4	38	0	26	10	19	2	33	0
Derby	63	8	00	0	27	0	20	4	36	8
Stafford	63	5	00	0	28	5	21	4	35	5
Salop	59	11	40	4	25	10	21	8	00	0
Hereford	52	2	32	0	23	7	22	4	35	2
Worceſt.	55	1	29	3	24	8	25	6	34	4
Warwick	59	4	00	0	25	10	21	11	36	9
Wilts	56	4	00	0	23	2	21	4	38	0
Berks	60	0	00	0	23	4	23	3	32	10
Oxford	54	11	00	0	22	9	20	8	29	11
Bucks	53	3	00	0	22	3	20	6	30	7
Brecon	55	11	33	6	24	10	16	0	00	0
Montgo.	57	11	00	0	22	5	18	9	00	0
Radnor	54	5	00	0	24	0	21	0	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

57	9	36	6	24	2	19	11	32	3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

48	11	29	0	22	4	18	5	30	2

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	59	0	32	6	23	8	25	0	30	4
Kent	58	8	00	0	24	4	23	0	30	4
Suſſex	53	0	00	0	25	3	21	10	00	0
Suffolk	56	10	00	0	21	9	20	2	26	7
Cambrid.	52	8	32	0	22	6	16	7	26	11
Norfolk	55	8	00	0	21	5	18	8	27	3
Lincoln	53	3	35	0	22	6	16	10	28	11
York	54	8	33	9	23	1	16	3	34	9
Durham	57	5	00	0	00	0	20	9	00	0
Northum.	51	9	37	0	22	8	18	3	00	0
Cumberl.	64	10	51	1	29	0	24	6	00	0
Weſtmo.	71	2	53	4	28	4	24	0	00	0
Lancaſt.	61	6	00	0	27	7	21	8	36	11
Cheſter	57	9	00	0	27	6	18	2	00	0
Flint	56	5	00	0	29	10	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	62	8	00	0	28	8	21	6	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	13	6	00	0
Carnarv.	64	0	42	0	26	0	16	6	00	0
Merioneth	64	2	44	0	28	8	20	0	00	0
Cardigan	58	10	00	0	18	3	12	0	00	0
Pembroke	53	3	00	0	20	2	13	2	00	0
Carmart.	60	0	00	0	19	11	13	5	00	0
Glamorg.	56	4	00	0	22	4	20	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	56	8	00	0	25	8	25	2	32	10
Somerſet	57	4	00	0	23	3	20	10	30	0
Monm.	57	9	00	0	22	11	00	0	00	0
Devon	61	5	00	0	22	11	19	1	00	0
Cornwall	60	8	00	0	23	9	20	2	00	0
Dorſet	56	5	00	0	23	1	21	11	38	0
Hants	56	1	00	0	23	2	21	8	34	5

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	61	7	33	6	26	11	22	6	29	0
2	55	9	32	0	21	11	19	0	26	9
3	55	8	36	0	21	5	18	8	27	3
4	53	6	35	0	22	2	16	4	28	10
5	54	7	37	0	22	8	19	3	32	3
6	67	4	51	10	28	10	24	4	32	3
7	60	1	36	6	27	7	21	0	36	11
8	62	3	43	4	28	0	18	6	32	3

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	56	9	36	6	20	1	14	5	32	3
10	57	2	36	6	24	0	22	8	31	10
11	61	1	36	6	23	4	19	7	32	3
12	56	8	36	6	23	2	22	10	35	7
13	49	5	29	0	21	0	18	9	29	7
14	50	6	29	0	22	3	16	3	38	0
15	54	2	29	0	26	11	20	4	36	4
16	43	8	29	0	22	9	17	10	26	11

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1803.

ORIGINAL LETTERS TO LORD WHARTON; *continued from* p. 304.

1. My Lord, *Liſbon, Dec.* 11, N. S. 1708.

I ASSURE your Excellency, 'tis with great pleaſure I have learnt the news of your having kiſs'd the Queen's hands for the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland; which kingdom may reaſonably promiſe itſelf many advantages from your Lordſhip's active and zealous genius.

I ſhall only beg leave to recommend all the poor Refugees in generall, but more particularly thoſe at Portarlington, to your Lordſhip's protection; and to aſſure you that I ſhall allways be, with very much truth and reſpect, my Lord, your Excellency's moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant, Gallway*.

2. My Lord, *Althrop, Aug.* 19, 1709.

I HAVE the honour of your Lordſhip's of the 12th, and am heartily rejoyc'd at the great victory you have had with relation to the Money Bill. The majority is greater than I ever heard of in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons; and I own I think the ſtruggle has been as happy; for I think it is impoſſible, after ſuch a behaviour as this has been in the creatures and dependents of the late Lord Lieutenant's that are ſtill in office, for any body to protect them from being turned out, or to oppoſe the putting in ſuch as you ſhall think proper; at leaſt I will anſwer for it you will have the aſſiſtance of all your old friends towards its being done in the manner you yourſelf can deſire. I am very ſorry you ſhould think you have reaſon to complain of any of theſe, butt I really don't know who you mean by that one you mention in your letter; and I aſſure you there ſhall be nothing wanting that is in my power, that you may never have reaſon to complain. When I have the honour of ſeeing you, I ſhall be able to tell you ſome anecdotes of what has paſſed in your abſence, which will confirm you in your opinion what we are to expect from ſome people, if we do nott ſtick together, towards which I am ſure nobody can contribute more than yourſelf. I am entirely of your opinion, that it would have a very ſtrange appearance, after what has paſſed, if the Primate ſhould be one of the Juſtices; and I ſhall, by this very poſt, write my opinion very freely to Lord Treaſurer about it; nott that I ſuppoſe what I think will have any weight, except he otherwiſe intends it: but, however, I will do my part, and you may depend upon Lord Preſident's doing his. I ſhall ſtay here near three weeks longer, ſo that I will hope for the honour of ſeeing your Lordſhip and Lady Wharton here. I am ſure there's no place where you will be more ſincerely wellcome, nor nobody that is, with greater truth, your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble ſervant,

Sunderland.

Your Lordſhip will allow me to encloſe a letter to Mr. Addiſon under your cover.

* See the *autograph* in Plate II.

3. T

3. To his Excellencie THOMAS Earle of WHARTON, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland *:

The humble Petition of Narciſſus Archbiſhop of Armach,

Humbly ſheweth,

That your Excellencie having been pleaſed to grant your pardon to your Petitioner for the late miſcarriage in your Upper Houſe of Convocation; he humbly begs, that you will be pleaſed to intercede to her Majeſtie for him, that he may obtain her pardon alſo for the ſame offence. And he will ever pray, &c.

NARCISSUS ARMACH †.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 12.

AN excurſion from town has deprived me, till within theſe few hours, of the pleaſure of reading your Number for March, in which, among other intereſting papers, I find a letter, p. 206, complaining of the fact that no monument has been erected in honour of Capt. Cook. J. B.'s ſentiments and my own agree moſt completely on this head. I think one modeſt ſtone in Weſtminſter Abbey, bearing the name of that brave and deſerving Sailor, with a ſhort account of his merits, would impart greater delight to a feeling mind, than all the expenſive monuments raiſed in honour of Fiddlers and Players, that occupy ſo much place there.

But this day, this memorable day, calls back to my mind another much ſtronger inſtance of neglect, which J. B. did not, perhaps, even ſuſpect.

Admiral Rodney has no monument: Rodney, who, the firſt, broke the line of battle, and, by that bold manœuvre, led the way to all our ſucceeding triumphs at ſea: Rodney, who ſo nobly aſſerted, ſo gloriouſly maintained our Empire on the Ocean; who beat, took, or deſtroyed every French, every Spaniſh fleet he met, in the long career of his glory: Rodney, under whoſe command moſt of the great Admirals of this day deem it an honour to have fought: Rodney has no monument. Every true Briton will record his ſervices with gratitude, his deeds with exultation; and his name will not, cannot die. But ſtill it is deſirable that ſome monument could ſtrike the eye, and appeal to the feelings of ſome people afflicted with an unfortunate ſhortneſs of memory. Perhaps, if an account of his numerous victories, and of their momentous importance, were engraved in ſome conſpicuous place (ſuppoſe St. James's Park, or Windſor Terrace), his children would not be reduced to a mock penſion of 100*l.* Iriſh, whilſt ſuch ſums are given away to people who want nothing. Lord Rodney died in extreme poverty; and, ſurely, it would be more for the honour of our nation to adopt his needy orphans, than to leave on record penſions of 300*l.* Britiſh to the daughters of a living Nobleman, who poſſeſſes upwards of ſeventy thouſand pounds a year.

I might have quoted other examples of great men unhonoured with monuments. But I choſe Lord Rodney's, becauſe the element on which he conquered Immortality, was that which Capt. Cook choſe for the field of his glory. Yours, &c. AN OLD BRITON.

Remarks on Mr MANT's *late Publication of Mr.* WARTON's *Poetical Works, continued from p.* 332.

IN ſpeaking of his Author's Proſe Works Mr. Mant gives due praiſe to what Dr. Warton always ſpoke of as the moſt admirable Pamphlet in 8vo. he had ever read, entitled, "An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems of Thomas Rowley."

Mr. Warton, as might be ſuppoſed, engaged in the Rowleian Controverſy; and his enquiry met with that applauſe it deſerved. He always

* Inſcribed, "The Primate's Petition, delivered to me by the Lord Chancellor Sept. 14, 1709: with the Primate's letter of the 13th. Read to the Queen Dec. 2, 1709, at Cab. Council, Dec. 4."

† See the *autograph* in Plate II.

always ſpoke of the unfortunate Chatterton with that reſpect for his amazing genius it merited; and, though we know his opinion of Rowley's Poems, yet, at the ſame time, he was ſtrictly juſt to the great and uncommon powers of the poor young man, and felt with ſenſibility for his ſufferings.

Mr. Mant mentions his Author being *concerned* in the periodical Work entitled "The Adventurer:" he poſſibly did not know that Mr. Warton was a *very great* contributor to that ingenious Work, although not the chief *conductor*, which he declined. I am ſorry I cannot particularize which are his papers, as I know not their ſignature; but I believe I may venture, with truth, to affirm their number was great. They were full of exquiſite humour, and pleaſant *ridicule*, on the then reigning follies of that day. He alſo contributed largely to the equally ingenious Eſſays of "The *World*, and The *Connoiſſeur*;" to neither of which, however, he put his name: for, as the Biſhop of Gloceſter (who knew him well) handſomely ſays, in his well-written character of him, inſerted in Mr. Mant's publication, "he would more frequently *conceal* than make an oſtentatious *diſplay* of his abilities: ſuch was his modeſt diffidence!"

It is well known that his honoured brother, the late lamented Dr. Warton, wrote ſeveral admirable papers, in The Adventurer, of Criticiſm on the Tragedy of King Lear. The ſignature to them is the letter Z. Theſe elegant Eſſays have ſince been printed in one volume.

Mr. Mant obſerves, "he had but a faint idea of Mr. Warton's perſon, being at the time of his viſits to Winton only a ſchool-boy in the College; but that his figure was not very *prepoſſeſſing*, and did not receive any ſupport from his dreſs, of which he was *remarkably negligent*." At the age of ſixty-two, he was large; but, being tall, his figure was far from being *un-prepoſſeſſing*: and his countenance (which I do not ſuppoſe the Editor hardly ever ſaw,) was ſtill expreſſive of that benign and excellent temper which ſo ſtrongly marked his character.

It is almoſt too trifling to mention, was it not that Mr. Mant has been much *miſ-informed* as to his negligence of *dreſs*. It is true, he never was, of all ridiculous characters, a *Clerical Fop*, much leſs *finical*; but it is well known, no clergyman, in his rank of life, could dreſs (which he daily did) in a more proper or handſome manner.

Mr. Mant ſpeaks handſomely of his Author concerning his merit in the Laureatſhip; but, from what he mentions in regard to his accepting it, he poſſibly did not know that it was at the *expreſs deſire* of his Majeſty; which gracious requeſt was made known to him in ſo handſome a manner, that it was impoſſible for him to decline it.

It may be aſked, as the paſſages alluded to, which Mr. Mant, in his Memoirs of Mr. Warton's Life, has certainly *injudiciouſly* mentioned, are *already* publiſhed, and made known to the world, "What uſe there can *now be* in noticing them?"

It is with the *hope* that if there ſhould be another edition (which is probable), that the Editor will eraſe from his otherwiſe valuable Work what the writer of theſe Remarks has noticed; who is willing to hope, with other friends of the Author, that Mr. Mant, from *inadvertence* only, mentioned them, and not with any real intention to depreciate departed worth, or to throw the leaſt ſhade of ridicule on ſo highly reſpectable a character as Mr. Warton's.

A Friend of the Author.

Mr. Urban, *Devon, May* 11.

In the inſcription given by Capt. Walſh, as yet extant on Pompey's pillar, it is noticed that the letters which were made out by the officers

officers, were printed in capitals; and thoſe which were ſupplied by conjecture, in the ſmall Greek character. Hence it appears what is the real inſcription (at leaſt, what has been conſidered as ſuch by the inveſtigation of Capt. Dundas and Lieut. Deſade), as far as it reſpects what letters are diſcernible, or were ſo by them; and what have been interpoſed in the hiatus by the conjecture of Mr. Hayter. It runs thus:

ΤΟΝ ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤΙΑΝΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
ΤΟΝ ΠΟΛΙΟΥΧΟΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ
ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤΙΑΝΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ
ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΣ ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΣ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ
ΠΡΟΣΚΥΝΕΙ.

Another inſcription has been introduced in the Gentleman's Magazine for April, by Dr. Raine, as it was decyphered by Captains Leake and Squire, and by Mr. Hamilton, varying conſiderably from the former; but as (with the exception of the ω in the firſt line, and the four dotted letters in the name of the Emperor) the T of which I think (as in the above of Mr. Hayter) ſhould have been σ; all the letters are in capitals. The reader has not been enabled to diſtinguiſh between the diſcovery of the gentlemen in Egypt and the interpolation of Dr. Raine. This latter is as follows:

ΤΟΝ ΚΟΡΙΩΤΑΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
ΤΟΝ ΠΟΛΙΟΥΧΟΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ
ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤΙΑΝΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ
ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΣ ΕΠΑΡΧΟΣ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ
ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝ.

On the firſt ſight of Mr. Hayter's inſcription, which occurred a fortnight before I ſaw Dr. Raine's, it ſtruck me, that as the aſcription of the pillar had been given to Pompey, it was moſt probable that the Preſect's name (who had conſecrated the pillar to the honour of the Emperor Diocletian) might be ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΣ; and that if Mr. Hayter had no particular, or authorized reaſon for attributing it to a perſon of the appellation of "ΠΟΝΤΙΟΣ," there was more probability attached to the aſſumption of the former than of the latter. Dr. Raine has alſo conformed to the number of ſpaces which yet ſhew where the obliterated letters were inſcribed, which we are told are *ſix*, whilſt Mr. Hayter, after the legible ΠΟ, has only added *five*. In the ſecond word of Dr. Raine's inſcription *you* have made a typographical error; for as there is no ſuch Greek word as ΚΟΡΙΩΤΑΤΟΝ, it muſt have been written by the Doctor ΚΥΡΙΩΤΑΤΟΝ. The ΤΙΜΙΩΤΑΤΟΝ, however, of Mr. Hayter appears to be a happier conception than the ΚΥΡΙΩΤΑΤΟΝ of Dr. Raine; which, in its aſſociation with ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ, may be thought, if not expletive, yet too ſynonymous. We are not informed whether in the fifth line there were veſtiges of any letters. Without ſomething ſuperadded, however, it ſeems to have ſtruck Mr. Hayter at leaſt that the inſcription was imperfect. He has, therefore, completed it with the word "προσκυνει." I know not whether this may not be thought too adulatory, the meaning of the word being infinitely ſtronger than the tranſlated ſenſe; though if ΠΟΛΙΟΥΧΟΝ would bear rendering ("the *tutelar deity*"), which it will not, the connexion would be ſeen, and the word which has been ſupplied be conſidered appropriate. Why Dr. Raine has introduced the Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ, &c (without it be to ſhew his claſſical taſte) I cannot conceive, for this is certainly irrelevant to the inſcription, and does not cure the defect which has been adverted to. Had the inſcription run in the dative caſe τω, inſtead of the accuſative ΤΟΝ, perhaps it might have been held by the ſcholar as admiſſible, wanting only the "ſubauditur," well known and underſtood in ſuch compoſitions; but the ΤΟΝ being unuſual, deviating from the accuſtomed routine, with Mr. H. I ſhould think that ſome verb, which might govern this caſe, would be abſolutely requiſite.

By the inſertion of theſe few remarks in your next Magazine, Dr. Raine,

Raine, or ſome other literary gentleman, may be induced perhaps to elucidate what appears to be involved in doubt, or error; and, by a juſt ſtatement of the inſcription and its relative circumſtances, enable you to give them to the curious publick in a more correct and ſatisfactory manner. Σ.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 20.

IN looking over your volumes a few days ago, I ſtumbled, as it were, accidentally on p. 726 of vol. LVIII. in your review of Wiltſhire Domesday-book. I was much ſurprized to find it there expreſſed, that Mr. Wyndham's excellent plan for completing a Hiſtory of Wilts had then been adopted. If this had any other foundation at that time than the Reviewer's wiſh and deſire, how has it happened that, after almoſt 15 years, it ſtill ſeems to be dormant? Whether the reaſons ſuggeſted in my letter at p. 1099 of your laſt volume have any application in this caſe, I know not, as it certainly did not at that time occur to me. Wiſhing, however, to ſolicit and engage the attention of gentlemen connected with the county, again I feel prompted to introduce it to their ſerious regard.

I need not repeat how neceſſary it is for ſome plodding active collector of materials to be employed on ſo important a buſineſs. I need not preſs the indiſpenſable preliminary of a liberal encouragement to purſue the plan of the original Hiſtorian of Dorſetſhire, of which a new edition, much enlarged, is in your preſs. Compelled, indeed, I am to pauſe (after Mr. W.'s liberal offer of 100*l*) on the reflection, that his idea has never been realized; as by ſome ſuch generous meaſures only will ſuch an Hiſtory ever be accompliſhed. A more particular account of Mr. Hutchins's plan may be ſeen in No. 34 of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica."

If a ſubſcription of five guineas for ſo important a purpoſe were ſet on foot, and properly ſupported, by the Grand Jury at the County Aſſizes, the example, no doubt, would extend to and influence moſt of the nobility and gentry who have property within it. This ſhould be appropriated to the ſole purpoſe of collecting information; and, under the direction of a committee, the papers from time to time might be depoſited, where, in caſe of any accident, they might be preſerved for the information of any perſon in future employed to arrange them, according to a plan to be determined.

I can only add that the gentleman alluded to in my former letter, though he has made conſiderable progreſs in arranging his materials, is not yet ſo forward as his ſanguine wiſhes led him to hope; but his numerous interruptions have been occaſioned by enriching his ſtores with a large acceſſion of new matter. By effectual aid, there can be no doubt that he would ſoon make a rapid progreſs in this moſt deſireable undertaking; for which his perſevering induſtry and general knowledge render him peculiarly qualified. SEVERIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Briſtol, Feb.* 20.

IT is a thing to be lamented that Genius ſhould be ſo frequently forgotten, while men deſtitute of all merit, by the recommendation of gold, have eternal trophies raiſed to their memory. The misfortunes and eventful life of the Poet Savage, as well as his premature death in Newgate, and burial in St. Peter's church-yard in this city, are well known: and it reflects a reproach on the liberal and independent ſpirit of the citizens of Briſtol, that the remains of that unfortunate Bard continue to lie undiſtinguiſhed from the common maſs of the dead. I confeſs myſelf ſurpriſed that, while in Briſtol promptitude has ever been evinced to promote every laudable undertaking, no attempt has been made to raiſe a ſubſcription for erecting a monument to his memory. I am fully convinced a ſubſcription for that purpoſe would receive the ſucceſs it deſerves; and I ſhould rejoice to hear of an application to the opulent citizens here, for patronage and encouragement. Yours, &c. H. M.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 21.

IF you attended the late gala of the Jennerian Society, you muſt have witneſſed, with infinite pleaſure, the enthuſiaſm which, on that occaſion, animated the friends of humanity and ſcience; it was, indeed, a proud day for all who rejoice in the extenſion of health, of happineſs, and life. No moment of it was loſt; for every individual ſeemed eager to teſtify his joy on the ſucceſs of this invaluable diſcovery, and his gratitude towards its highly meritorious Author.

As, at the meetings of the Literary Fund, it has been the commendable practice to recite ſome ſhort poems on the occaſion, which add at the time to "the feaſt of Reaſon and the flow of Soul," and tend to animate, in a national point of view, the drooping ſpirit of Poeſy, "that loveliеſt Maid," the annexed copy of verſes * was ſent to the Directors, with a note, intimating that, ſhould their recital be deemed proper, thoſe gentlemen muſt appoint a Reciter, ſince the Author did not wiſh to declare himſelf. They were not recited; and, as no pauſe occurred, their recitation was unneceſſary, and might, under ſuch circumſtances, have even been thought intruſive; ſo that the Writer is in perfect good humour with the Society, not wiſhing to be conſidered among the Sons of the Muſes, by the ſomewhat equivocal proof of his being one of the "genus irritabile." Still, however, he thinks, that had circumſtances permitted, their recitation might not have reflected diſgrace on the meeting; and he thinks this with more confidence, becauſe he is not altogether unknown to Literature, and becauſe he is well known to the Jennerian Society. Relying on your impartiality for their publication, he remains

Yours, &c.

ANTI-VARIOLÆ.

A TABLE SHEWING THE ADVANTAGES OF VACCINE INOCULATION.
BY JOHN RING.

The Natural Small-pox.	*The Inoculated Small pox.*	*The Inoculated Cow-pock.*
I. The natural Small-pox is a loathſome, infectious, painful, and fatal diſeaſe. It is confined to no climate; but rages in every quarter of the world, and deſtroys a tenth part of mankind.	I. The inoculated Small-pox alſo is loathſome, infectious, painful, and ſometimes fatal; and, when partially adopted, ſpreads the contagion, and increaſes the mortality of the diſeaſe.	I. The inoculated Cow-pock ſcarcely deſerves the name of a diſeaſe. It is not infectious; and, in the opinion of the moſt experienced practitioners, has never proved fatal.
II. Thoſe who ſurvive the ravages of that dreadful diſtemper, often ſurvive only to be the victims of other maladies; or to drag out a miſerable exiſtence worſe than death.	II. It ſometimes occaſions the ſame maladies as the natural Small-pox.	II. It occaſions no other diſeaſe. On the contrary, it has often been known to improve health; and to remedy thoſe diſeaſes under which the patient before laboured.
III. This cruel and lamentable diſorder leaves behind it pits, ſcars, and other blemiſhes; and bodily deformities which embitter life.	III. It frequently leaves behind it the ſame blemiſhes and deformities as the natural Small-pox; which are the more deplorable as they were brought on by a voluntary act.	III. It leaves behind no blemiſh, but a *bleſſing*;—one of the greateſt ever beſtowed on man,—*a perfect ſecurity againſt the future infection of the Small-pox.*

From this faithful ſtatement of the advantages attending Vaccine Inoculation, it muſt appear evident to every unprejudiced perſon, that it is the duty as well as the intereſt of every parent, of every individual, and of every nation, to adopt the practice; and to haſten THE EXTERMINATION OF THE SMALL-POX.

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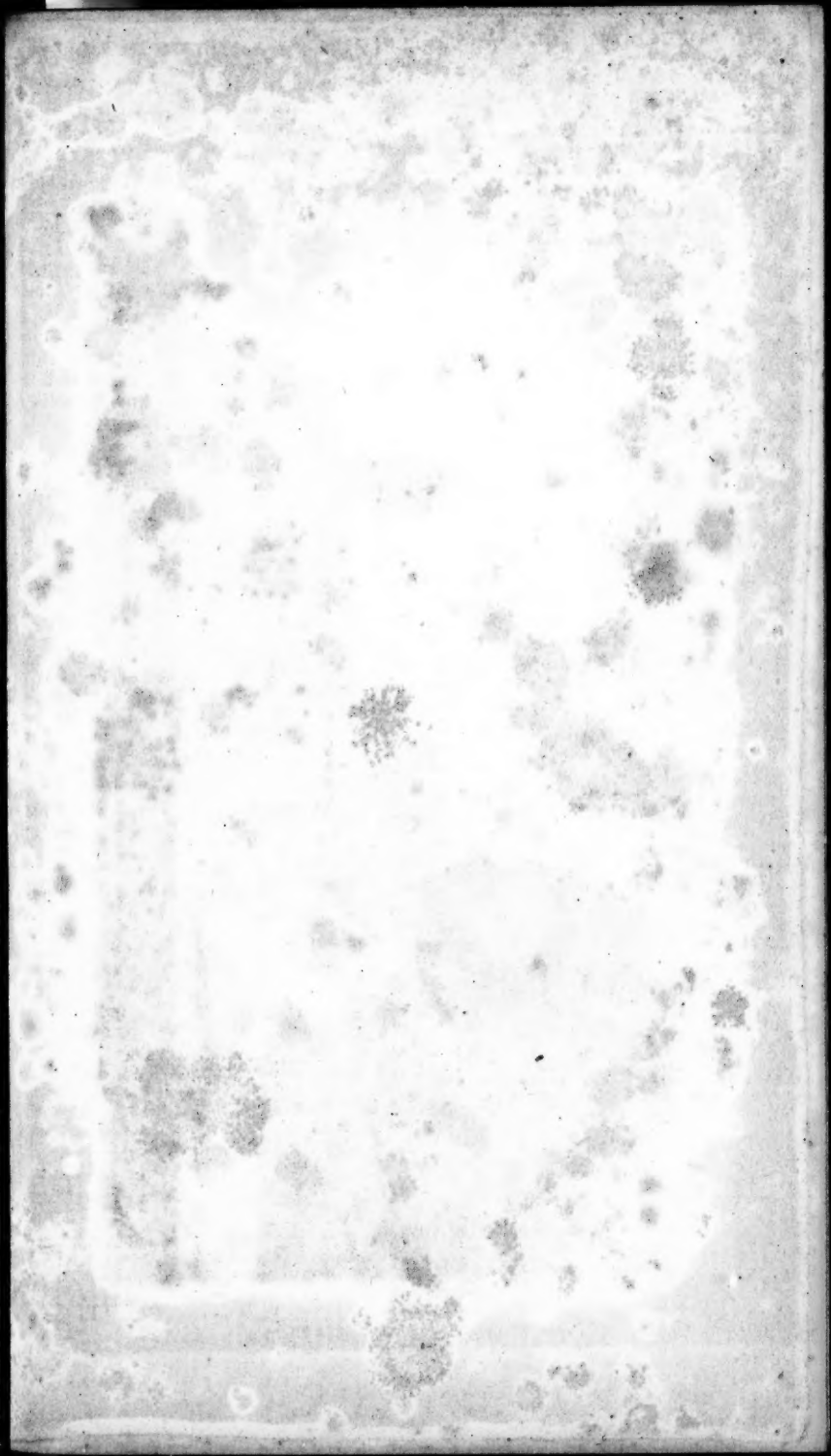
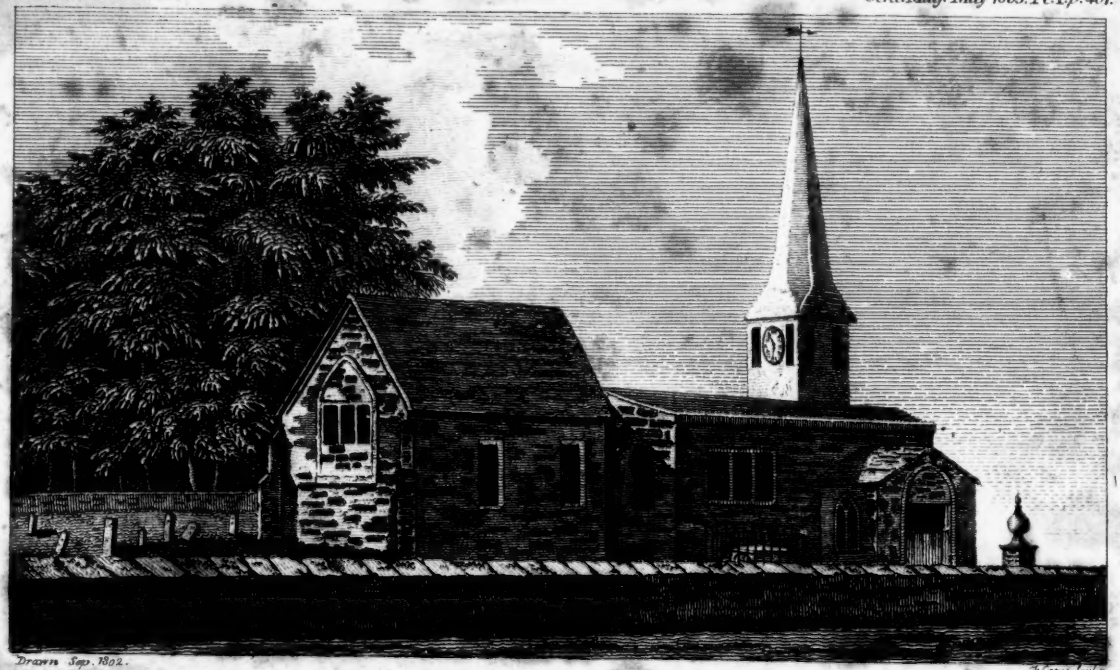
* See them in our Poetical department, p. 455. EDIT.





Drawn Sep. 1802.

Flary. Sculp.

SWANSCOMBE CHURCH, KENT.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

WITH this you have a ſketch of the old church of Swanſcombe, Kent *(Plate I.)*. This place is memorable in hiſtory for the franchiſe there ſaid to be obtained, peculiar to this county; namely, the cuſtom of *Guvel kind*. It is not for me to diſpute the authenticity of the ſtory told of its origin, though probably queſtionable enough. It came, they ſay, from Tho. Spot, a monk, who appears only to have oral teſtimony to adduce, as he wrote his account between two and three hundred years from the event he records. That the men of Kent were gallant, and have therefore long held many peculiar privileges, is an honour on which they juſtly value themſelves.

The road from London to Dover paſſes through this pariſh by the 18 and 19 mile-ſtones. The church ſtands in the village, more than half a mile South of the road, and is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It is a rectory, now worth 550l. a year, in the gift of Sidney Suſſex college, Cambridge. The Rev. —— Bradley, who keeps a ſchool at Dartford, is rector. His brother, the Rev. Oliver Bradley, of Green Hythe, is the curate.

This pariſh has the river Thames on its North; on the Weſt is the pariſh of Stone; Southfleet to the South; and Northfleet on the Eaſt. It contains nearly four ſquare miles of good and productive arable and paſture land, ſalt-marſh, woodland, and orchards, &c. Swanſcombe Park-wood occupies nearly the South ſkirt of it, and abounds with oak, aſh, white-beech, birch, and hazel. This eſtate is now in Lady Ducy, in right of Mr. Child the banker, her firſt huſband.

In the boſom of this large wood, part of which is ſaid to be in Southfleet pariſh, is a wonderful cavern, divided into detached cells, or apartments, excavated from a hill of chalk, facing the South, at the bottom of which you enter it. This is probably of very remote antiquity. The wood is what they call *in hand*; viz. cutting a portion of it annually. And the proprietor, to avoid thoſe offending viſitors whom curioſity only ſends to ſee the Cave, has obſtructed the entrance. The woodmen tell you that once in 80 years, or thereabouts, the rage to ſee it riſes in the minds of the neighbouring villagers; and they make parties to go and regale there, taking lights that they may find their way out. Our guide has not been down there for 30 years, but ſays he then ſaw names and dates 80 years back. The laſt owner was a terrific kidnapper, or free-booter, who may have lived probably many hundred years ago, and whoſe name ſeems to originate, like many other proper names of old, from his poſſeſſions; *Caer l'arbre*, the dwelling or habitation in the wood or trees, and now by colloquial ſhortening becomes *Clabber*, to which they add his profeſſion, *napper*; and Clabber Napper's hole has been the terror of the riſing generations poſſibly ever ſince the time of our great Alfred. Now, be it remembered, that the old Roman road (as is mentioned vol. LXXII. p. 921) paſſes through this wood, and within 2 or 300 yards of this Antiquity; alſo about half a mile, or not ſo much, from where the Roman cemetery was diſcovered in 1801, of which, I truſt, Mr. Urban will farther inform his readers.

There was formerly known, as I am well informed, a ſimilar cave in the extremity of the chalk-cliffs, near to where Graveſend is now built, and ſubject to the ſame marauder. They go ſo far as to ſay, that there was an underground intercourſe between them (4 miles!); but, unleſs we were aſſured that *Clabber Napper* was a monk, I would not believe it. The preſent appearance of this cave is, that its entrance, which was ſloping downward, has now a foſs of 10 or more feet deep; and over its principal cavity is a well-like hole, which the guide judiciouſly conſidered was a fall of the earth over the crown of the cavity. He ſaid, the people called it his chimney, widened by the operations of time.

The church is old, but kept in good repair. It ſtands on the left, or South of the ſtreet above the park, near which was formerly a noble manſion of the antient family of the Weldons. Being decayed, it was a few years ago taken down.

This church has a ſquare tower of flints and coin-ſtones, ſupporting at about 85 feet an octagon ſpire of conſiderable height; this ſhingled ſpire was ſtruck with lightning on Whitſun Tueſday laſt in the evening. The lightning paſſed through the ſteeple down into the church, and injured the monument

ment of Dame Eleanor Weldon, wife of Sir Anthony Weldon, in the South aile. It left a ſulphureous ſtench, but no fire was diſcovered. The church conſiſts of a nave, two ailes, and a chancel. The body is flat and covered with lead; the chancel is roofed with tiles. There is an old clock in the Eaſt front of the tower. And more care is taken with the exterior of this church than we commonly meet with in country places. The waſte and rubbiſh incidental to old buildings is here cleared away from the walls and corners; and a trench of near a foot deep is made, lined and laid with brick, by which the walls are preſerved, and the interior more dry and wholeſome than it would otherwiſe be. Many churchwardens in our iſland would do well to obſerve, that a heap of rubbiſh, ſuffered to accumulate on church walls, will injure the building not more than the health of its inhabitants. The porch is on the North ſide. The whole is about 75 feet long, and 45 broad, of which the chancel is 32 by 18.

The Weſt end of the South aile is divided off for a veſtry room; it has a ſtove and iron chimney paſſing through the wall. At the Weſt end is a neat oak gallery, inſcribed John Couchman, John Bayley, 1771.

The Eaſt end of the North aile is partitioned off as a lumber room for brooms, ladders, &c. but has more filth in it than may be permitted. It contains alſo a portable deſk, on a pillar fluted and curiouſly ſculptured with various croſſes and Gothic roſes, and is made of hard oak. This has once held a more diſtinguiſhed ſituation, and is even now venerably dignified enough to merit more regard.

The following are the principal epitaphs ſince Dr. Thorpe's Survey was taken.

On the North wall of the great chancel is a ſmall but elegant monument, with a recumbent figure of 15 inches, by R. Weſtmacot, jun. inſcribed,

"Henry W. Diſney Roebuck *, eſq. died 27 March, 1796, aged ſixty-three."

And in the nave, near the pulpit, is a grave ſtone, with the name of "Henry Wolhouſe Diſney Roebuck, eſq."

In the chancel is the following on a graveſtone:

"Mrs. Sarah Horncaſtle, wife of Capt. James Horncaſtle †, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, died 1ſt September, 1800, aged 46."

Arms. Or, party per feſs, in chief, 2 caſtles; in baſe, Ermine, a chevron Argent, impaling, Or, three talbots paſſant. Creſt, on a wreath, a unicorn's head.

On the North wall near the porch, on a tablet, is,

"In a vault near this place lies the body of Mrs. Sarah Aſſer, wife of Mr. James Aſſer, of Greenhithe, and daughter of Mr. John and Sarah Bayly, of Swanſcomb. Ob. July 6, 1793, aged 29; leaving three children, James, John, and Sarah."

On the floor;

"John Bayly, of this pariſh, yeoman, died 27th Feb. 1794, aged 65."

Arms: Argent three creſcents, impaling, ſemé of croſlets a bend. Creſt, on a wreath, an arrow erect.

In the croſs aile is a graveſtone, inſcribed,

"Nicholas Stayner, of the pariſh of Graveſend, died 30 March, 1771, aged 43."

In the church-yard are two monuments with iron rails; one for Mrs. Suſanna Hurſt, wife of James Hurſt, ob. 28 May 1789, 26; the other, to Mr. Richard Forreſt, of Greenhithe, ob. 7 Feb. 1796, 60. This is on the North ſide; on the Weſt, James Forreſt, ſon of Mr. James Forreſt of this pariſh, ob. 9 May, 1794; 8 years 6 months.

Nine altar tombs of ſtone, or brick and ſtone; namely,

"Robert Waldo, knt. July 1672, aged 50, or 60."

"Robert Waldo, of Ked——, 1765; 12."

"Margaret Waldo, ——, 166-, —."

* Mr. Roebuck ſucceeded Capt. Strangeways in the charming ſeat of Ingreſs, in this pariſh, ſo invitingly ſituated among the cliffs and ſhrubbery of Greenhythe. His heirs ſold it ſoon after, with all its improvements and 215 acres of land, to Wm. Havilock, eſq. the preſent owner, for 15,000l. Mr. R. had laid out one half that ſum on repairs and improvements. He had built a commodious cold bath from the Thames: but it was unfortunately founded too near the ſea-wall; the floods injured its foundation, and brought it to decay. We were informed this eſtate has been lately offered to ſale, and bought in for 20,000l.

† Capt. Horncaſtle reſides in the parſonage, a pleaſant manſion ſituated acroſs the ſtreet from the church. Miſs H. is married to Capt. Pendergraſs, of the Hope Indiaman, now outward bound.

"Henry

"Henry Maſon of this pariſh, 1781; 52. South front. Edward Maſon, ditto, 1768; 63. North front."

"Cook Tollet, gent. ſon of George Tollet, eſq. Commiſſioner of the Navy to King William and Queen Anne, by his wife Eliz. Cook, ob. 20 July 17—, aged 41; placed by Hannah his wife, and Elizabeth his ſiſter."

"Mary, wife of James Hill, of this pariſh, ob. 1740; aged 42. John Wootton of this pariſh, 1764; 56. Mary his wife 1778; 71. Richard Wootton of Northfleet, a native of Greenhithe, 1796; 59."

"Mary Kingſland, late wife of John Evereſt, of this pariſh, 1723; 59. John Evereſt, 1732; 67."

"John Evereſt, churchwarden of Northfleet pariſh, 1723."

"Richard Evereſt, youngeſt ſon of John and Mary Evereſt, 1728; 22."

On a ledger, or flat ſtone;

"Eliz. wife of John Hare, 1773; 70. Alſo John H. 1787; 87."

About forty-five head-ſtones: among which, under an hour-glaſs with wings, on a ſkull and croſs bones, is a coffin half open, with the body in a winding ſheet,

"Elizabeth Hall, wife of Ambroſe Hall, 1779; 70. Alſo Ambroſe Hall, 1793; 93."

"Elizabeth Morris, wife of Cartwright Morris, eſq. of Greenhithe, 1795; 56. Alſo Charles Morris ſon of the above, 1791; 19.

Bleſs'd ſhade! who to thy Maker art return'd, [ſind.
Ah! mayſt thou there indulgent mercy
It little thee avails how lov'd, how mourn'd,
But much that thou wert worthy, juſt, and kind."

"Henry Edwards, of Rye, in Suſſex, who died of the ſmall-pox at this place on-board of a veſſel of which he was maſter, 1763, 50. He left iſſue by his diſconſolate widow two daughters and one ſon. His character both in publick and private was ſuch as to leave not an enemy behind, and who himſelf endeavoured to be the friend of every one."

"Wm. Macheath, matroſs of the royal artillery 1775; 32; who in his military character was reſpected by his officers, beloved by his equals, and eſteemed by his friends."

"Thos. Powſey, many years clerk of this pariſh, 1779; 64. Eliz. P. widow, 1783; 70."

"Jonathan Ware, of this pariſh, yeoman, 1797; 77. Ann his wife, 1779; 60."

"Francis Eland, this pariſh, 1775; 75. Sarah Dee 1776; 75."

"Kitherin, wife of Tho. Coomes, 1682."

"Wm. Child 1793; 29. Wm. Child, born 1732, died 1779."

"John Perkins, pariſh of Stone, 1741; 71."

In the nave of the church are ſome reliques of an old but rare cuſtom in this country, which I muſt not omit; namely, *funebrial* garlands, or crowns, which are carried before the corpſe of a virgin, and placed on the coffin during the holy ſervice of the church. They are afterwards hung on a beam or otherwiſe, as trophies of victory over the luſts of the fleſh. The Antiquarian Repertory has a learned paper on their antiquity; though, from the inattention of the index-maker or publiſher, it is hard to find that it is in vol. IV. p. 239. This cuſtom is mentioned by Captain Budworth, in his lively Tour to the Lakes, p. 100; where they to this day plant them in churches. He ſays, juſtly, "it is an old Roman Catholic cuſtom, free from its ſuperſtition."

A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 9.

AS caſes of ſuppoſed infanticide frequently occur, I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to Dr. William Hunter's excellent paper on that ſubject, in the fixth volume of the "Medical Obſervations and Inquiries." As the work, from its contents, is not likely to be in the hands of the generality of readers, and is now rather ſcarce, it is ſincerely to be wiſhed that this paper, on the *uncertainty of the ſigns of murder in the caſe of baſtard children*, were republiſhed by itſelf, as it clearly and ſatisfactorily proves, that the commonly ſuppoſed ſigns of murder in thoſe caſes, ſuch as the ſwimming of the lungs, blackneſs in the face, &c. &c. are ſo very fallacious and uncertain, that not the leaſt dependance can be placed upon them, and that they are frequently found to ariſe from other cauſes. With reſpect to the concealment of a ſtill-born child, or of one which dies ſoon after birth (which frequently happens) in an unmarried woman, it cannot but be allowed to be highly natural, as it ariſes from an unconquerable ſenſe of ſhame, from a deſire to preſerve her character, and from want of reſolution to meet and avow infamy. W. R.

*** We perfectly agree with the ſentiments of our Windſor Correſpondent, who ſigns HUMANITY; but the grievance he complains of requires a remedy in a ſtronger Court than that of Literature.

THE

THE PROJECTOR. N° XVIII.

" Quod petis, hic eſt,
—— Animus ſi te non deficit æquus. Hor.

THE time is now come when the induſtrious Citizen wiſhes to leave the cares of the ſhop and the counting houſe to the junior partner, or the clerks, and hopes to enjoy a temporary retirement in ſome of thoſe little Arcadias, and bow-windowed Elyſiums, that are ſo plentifully ſcattered around the Metropolis. Retirement is the favourite wiſh of a Citizen's heart; and he looks forward with pleaſing expectation, and buſtles on with induſtrious rapidity, to the happy period when he can afford to bid adieu to anxiety, ſell off its cares at prime coſt, and enter upon real happineſs, which, he thinks, conſiſts in the abſence of buſineſs. But, alas! no happineſs in this world is exempt from the infirmities of our nature; we have not yet been able even to fix the diſtance at which retirement begins, and trade ends. Wonderful are the differences of opinion on this ſubject. My old friend Mr. Josiah Sandal, an eminent hoſier in *Cheapſide*, choſe for the place of his retirement a houſe facing *Honey-lane market*, and was aſtoniſhed that his cough increaſed; while his oppoſite neighbour, a very topping haberdaſher, travelled two hundred miles in queſt of peace and happineſs, and died of perpetual viſits and hunting dinners in the ſecond year of his rural felicity.

But the retirement moſt common at this ſeaſon is of the temporary kind; and conſiſts either in a viſit to a watering place, or in the hiring a ſnug box for the ſummer in one of the pleaſant villages which ſupply the Metropolis with vegetables and duſt. With reſpect to the former of theſe ſchemes, it is not perhaps neceſſary to point out what connexion it has with ſolitude, although it may afford ample ſcope for reflection; but the latter, we might reaſonably expect, ſhould adminiſter ſome of the quiet comforts of ruſtication. Yet here, too, we are doomed to be diſappointed by the eager kindneſs and friendly importunities of our acquaintance, who think it a great pity, and a ſhame, that we ſhould be quite buried during the vaſt ſpace which intervenes between Saturday and Monday, and therefore, to alleviate our chagrin and divert our melancholy, very obligingly bring down their families and a Sunday Gazette, and inſiſt on filling up the whole of the time we had devoted to quiet and reflection.

I was induced to make theſe remarks by an accidental viſit to my friend Socius, who has taken " a pretty box" on the banks of the Thames, and within three yards of the bridge turnpike, for the preſent ſeaſon. I happened to call at his town houſe on Saturday evening, and found the whole family in great confuſion; ſuch cording of trunks, and packing of baſkets, ſuch calling here and calling there, and, as uſual, anſwering nowhere, ſuch fears leſt the coach could not wait, or the tide not ſerve, that the whole commotion looked more like a flight on the alarm of invaſion, than a ſober Citizen packing up his Sunday's dinner for his villa, which was really the caſe. Three or four friends had kindly promiſed to bring their families to " eat a mutton-chop," and enjoy the freſh air, with Socius next day: and I truſt that every domeſtic ſcholar knows that the all-comprehenſive word *mutton-chop*, when liberally tranſlated, means beef, veal, ham, fowls, and fiſh. To carry down this valuable cargo, it was neceſſary (beſides the ſtage coach, which unaccountably always ſets off the moment one wiſhes it to ſtay); it was, I found, neceſſary to put in requiſition a boat with two ſkilful rowers, in order to convey thoſe articles which would be perhaps a little out of their element in land-carriage; ſuch as the fiſh, which, blabbing the ſecret by expoſing their tails, might become a prey of ſome raviſher on the road; and the pie, compounded with ſuch ſkill, and encruſted with ſuch elegance, which abſolutely required to be carried in a certain horizontal poſition, and with a level motion, that the claws might not be rubbed from the top, nor the gravy be diſturbed at the bottom.

But who can enumerate the many unforeſeen accidents which happened, when all was apparently ſhipped on board the Nancy of Hungerford ſtairs, and my friend and his family were ready to ſet out? The *greens* were poſitively forgotten; and who does not know that greens are not to be procured in the country? Yet, upon a ſtrict ſearch, they were found; and the boat had almoſt cleared the bridge, when the *lump* of *butter* was declared miſſing, another article not to be procured beyond the bills of mortality; and

and when a swift and fleet courier had supplied this want, it was discovered that two bottles of brandy, and two dozen of *the best* knives and forks, were not to be found. The brandy, if left at home, was certainly not in the boat, and if consigned to the coach, it must either be drunk, or the bottles broken. Who can recount these numerous anxieties, gently intermixed with the swearing of the boatmen, and the obstinacy of the tide? Yet, at length, to all human appearance, the whole cargo was got on-board, and I wished my friends a prosperous voyage; comforted with the idea that, if it should prove a long one, they were victualled beyond all dread of famine. I had the happiness afterwards to learn that the whole arrived safe, that they *sat down* eighteen to dinner, and that about a dozen more friends called in the evening who had *accidentally* been taking a ride that way, drank tea, and syllabub, and some rain coming on, obligingly consented to stay supper.

My friend Socius is one of the most industrious of men: it is natural, therefore, that he should love a little quiet on that day, which is more particularly denominated a day of rest. How far it answers its name in his case, may be gathered from what I have just detailed, and which, he assures me, is a fair sample of the kind of retirement which his good friends permit him to enjoy, and to which his hospitable disposition agrees from week to week, still repeating to me, and endeavouring to persuade himself, that "there is nothing so pleasant and good for the health as a country lodging, whither a man may go down on a Saturday night, and be quiet and comfortable, with nobody but his wife and children."

The truth is, however, that these comfortable country-houses are considered by the friends of the tenant as a species of inn upon the plan of antient times, when the landlord thought himself honoured in administering *gratis* to the necessities of travellers; and being scattered at equal distances round the metropolis, a true Sunday-visitor has only to refresh his memory by looking at the "circular map of the country ten miles round London," and finds no other difficulty than in solving the question, whether he shall dine with Jack at Putney, or Tom at Wimbledon; with Bill at Blackheath, or with Joe at Tooting? He has his friends in every latitude, and by dividing his favours equally among them seems nowhere a troublesome visitor. Some houses, indeed, are more fortunately situated than others, and make a shower of rain a more palpable apology for a call; and I never knew one of your *lovers of retirement* who would not bid eagerly for a house, if the auctioneer assured him that "the stages pass the door every hour." "Alas!" said Socius, who ventures now and then on a pun, "my misfortune is, that the stages *never pass* my door; and if they did, it would avail nothing, for every body now-a-days keeps a horse and a *chay*."

The kindness, however, of those friends who make the tour of the villas in the course of the Summer, is not to be mentioned with slight respect. Whatever may be the present intention of some of them, and in general it is nothing worse than to get a dinner without much trouble, the original motive was probably benevolent. Knowing how unfit the greater part of the industrious world is for solitude, they wish to avert the dangers of a Sunday's *ennui*, by keeping up a decent connexion betwixt that day and the other six, by buying and selling in theory, driving bargains in imagination, investigating their neighbours' affairs, prophesying tumbles, and wondering at rises, and sometimes, with the assistance of a Sunday news-paper, adjusting the politics of the nation, for which they have no leisure in the course of the week. They are of opinion that it is not good for man to be alone, and with this they connect another position, which I cannot but consider as somewhat heterodox, namely, that a man's own family is no company at all.

Desirable as the pleasures of solitude are, it has long appeared to me, that many of my worthy friends, the Citizens of London, have totally mistaken the *place* where it is to be found; and this mistake arises from their not attending to the changes that have occurred in the size of London, and in the manners of its inhabitants. Fifty years ago the country, properly so called, was within three or four miles of the Royal Exchange, and the Stone's-end was a boundary which in most cases might be depended upon; the roads were so inconvenient, that a journey of four or five miles was a serious undertaking; and it was not then the fashion

fashion for *every body* to keep a horse, or even hire a horse. A citizen in those days, situated about the abovementioned distance, was not likely to have his house mistaken for an inn, or considered as "The *original house* of *call* for *Sabbath-breakers*;" nor was his privacy every day invaded by the same people he had intercourse with all the rest of the week. The case is, however, now altered. Ten, twelve, or even fifteen miles are necessary, in order to keep at a moderate distance from the smoke of London, and, what is worse, from being smoked by those facetious London jockeys who enjoy a Sunday's dinner of another man's providing, and find rare amusement in the embarrassments they create at a place where supplies of provisions are not so easily procured as in the vicinity of Leadenhall market. What interchanges of compliments and apologies, of "unexpected pleasure," and "exceeding sorrow!" These *retired* Citizens, therefore, who complain of such interruptions, and who, like the antient Philosopher, are "never less alone than when alone," must learn that there is no safety but in flight, and in removing beyond the circle of a Sunday's ride, which far exceeds the Sabbath-day's journey of the Jews, and cannot (upon an average, taking bits of blood, and hacks together) be estimated at less than fifteen miles. Perhaps in a few years it may extend much farther; for, although our roads seem already in the highest state of improvement of which they are capable, so many hopeful young gentlemen quality themselves and their horses to ride for a wager, that they may be expected soon to accomplish the extravagant lover's wish, and "annihilate both time and space."

For those, however, who are really desirous of retirement, who, for whatever reason, wish to enjoy the pleasure of comparative solitude on Sunday, I have a project, which, after having made trial of it for many years, and never experiencing one failure, I can with great assurance recommend. It is simply this: instead of going to the country, LET THEM STAY IN TOWN. London, of all places in the kingdom, is the best calculated for retirement, and on Sunday in particular bears the most marks of desertion and solitude. In order to prove this, I will mention but one of many ways. Let any of my readers begin at St. Paul's, and inquire how many of the owners of the houses from that to Charing-cross are at home on Sunday. Let him then return to St. Paul's, and make a similar enquiry as far as Aldgate church: I will be content to rest my opinion on the result of this experiment. But I must condition that he does not make the same trial in the West end of the town, because the Metropolis operates upon people of fashion exactly as the Country operates on the citizens; and because, what with Sunday dinners and Sunday concerts, or, to use the language of news-papers, "Sunday parties," that quarter of the Metropolis really has some symptoms of population; and, if I am not misinformed, a very considerable traffick is carried on among the moneyed interest, by means of exchanging paper, which differs from Bank paper, not in being less valuable, but in being more thick.

London is therefore the place for retirement; for, where can a man live more retired than in a City from which all his neighbours have made their escape, and in which friends and acquaintance are too widely scattered to meet often, or to meet altogether? Now, whoever has made trial of rural solitude, or, more properly speaking, village society, knows that the reverse of all this is the case. This Project of mine, therefore, will, I hope, meet with the attention it deserves; and if those who chuse to put it into practice have any timidity left, and are fearful of being apprehended at home by the kidnappers of time and quiet, they may escape the interruption of many of them at least, by the simple, though rather old-fashioned custom of going to church; a place not absolutely devoted to retirement, yet eminently useful for the best purposes which retirement is calculated to promote, and indeed the only purposes for which it is desireable.

I would also beg leave to hint, with respect to retirement either of the temporary or permanent kind, that the *place where* is not the only mistake current among men of business. There is reason to think that the thing itself is not sufficiently understood, and that some men rush into retirement as they rush into other grand speculations, without considering what must be their fate if it does not succeed. We are often reminded that a capital is necessary to commence business; but few seem

ſeem to be aware that a certain capital is alſo neceſſary to leave off trade, and a capital of that ſort which a man cannot draw out of the hands of his banker. Reſources great and permanent are requiſite to carry on the buſineſs of retirement without very great riſks, and thoſe inſtances of ſtagnation which are ſometimes read in the verdicts of grave and worſhipful Coroners. This ariſes, not to mention many other cauſes, from men's neglecting to keep proper *books*, and by frequent inſpection know exactly how their affairs ſtand, what time they have for buſineſs, and what for *Change*. But all this is generally very ill underſtood; and, to remedy the evil, I once drew up a plan of an "Hoſpital for Retired Citizens," which, although it met with the approbation of ſome of the faculty, was not very cordially received by the objects who were to be benefited. I have, therefore, of late meditated a Project which I hope will be more acceptable, and have regularly digeſted it into "A Courſe of Lectures on the Art of Retirement," which I may probably ſoon communicate for the benefit of my fellow citizens. They are principally calculated to qualify a man for being proper company to himſelf, and to teach him how to live with tolerable comfort even upon the ſuppoſition that there were not a fiſhing rod, a bowling green, or a ſet of Dutch-pins, left in the world. In them alſo are ſome curious recipes for the alleviation of a rainy day, a calamity to which retired perſons are particularly ſubject, and which ſometimes afflicts a whole family, and drives them to the bottle, and other noxious means of relieving pain. But theſe and many other particulars will be amply detailed in the Proſpectus, which, for the better circulation, I ſhall order to be delivered by the Conveyancers along with every leaſe of a villa which they are employed to draw up. Such a courſe of lectures, I flatter myſelf, will prove of infinite utility, by keeping the heads and limbs of many retired gentlemen in as active motion as when they were poſting from the Bank to the Change, from the Change to the Cuſtom-houſe, and from the Cuſtom-houſe to the Exciſe-office; and perhaps afford as much amuſement to ladies and gentlemen of diſtinction and curioſity, as the convulſions of live frogs, or the gaping of a dead calf's head *.

Mr. URBAN, *L. Horſley, April* 20.

MR. S. JONES, in his neat little Biographical Dictionary, remarks, that, from an invention of William Amontons, who died in the year 1705, "the modern telegraphe moſt certainly originated." I had, previous to the peruſal of this account, read in an old book, intituled *De Secretis*, written by one Weckerus in 1582, where he gives, from the authority of Cardanus, who flouriſhed about 1530, the following method by which the beſieged party in a city may communicate their circumſtances to the ſurrounding country: Suppoſe five torches to be lighted, and held in a horizontal line; the firſt torch upon the left hand of the looker-on to repreſent A, the ſecond E, and ſo on for the five vowels. The conſonants are performed thus; inclining the firſt torch to the left repreſents B, to the right C, elevating it above the line D, and depreſſing it below F. By the ſecond torch brandiſhed in the ſame manner, the four ſucceeding conſonants may be repreſented, &c. which will comprehend in all 20 letters. Cardanus ſays, that the hiſtorian Polybius, who flouriſhed above a century before Chriſt, in one of his fragments gives an obſcure and mutilated deſcription of a method to effect the above purpoſe.

Probably a copy of this *De Secretis*, or the obſcure deſcription of Polybius, might, unacknowledged, have infuſed Amontons with the idea of the modern telegraphe; and, after the primary hint was given, the application of the teleſcope might eaſily occur. In the preſent unſettled peace, when the French republic threatens this empire with her yet untried force, do not you think, Mr. Urban, that intelligence may be conveyed in the night, as well as by day, thus? Suppoſe a reflector, of a convenient ſize, to be placed at the top of each ſtation, and a wheel below, with its circumference level with the bottom of the reflector, and holes upon the edge of this circumference, into which may be fixed large wooden moveable letters, in ſuch order as to be expreſſive of the intended intelligence; and, by turning the wheel gradually from right to left, the whole of

* See the news-papers paſſim for the laſt five weeks.

the

the letters will paſs over the reflector, and convey it to the next ſtation, and ſo on. I ſubmit this ſketch to adepts in the art, who, in every probability, will turn it to the beſt account, ſhould it be deemed uſeful.

I once read in your Magazine a requeſt of one of your correſpondents (which I believe remains yet unanſwered), for a method to prevent mice from deſtroying early-ſown peas. I have experienced that the tops of furze, or whins, chopped and thrown into the drills, and thus covered up (by goading them in their attempt to ſcratch), to be an effectual preventative. Sea ſand ſtrewed pretty thick upon the ſurface, I am told, has the ſame effect. It gets into their ears, and is troubleſome. R. O.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2.

I BEG leave to ſubmit to the inſpection of your readers a coincidence which I imagine exiſts between the deſcription of Fiton's Cave in the Araucana and the incantation ſcene in Macbeth. As it would be treſpaſſing too much on your patience to tranſcribe the whole of Ericilla's deſcription, I will only quote the two following lines:

"Carne de nine por naeer ſacada
No por donde la Clama la natura."

to which the

"Finger birth ſtrangled babe,
Ditch delivered by a drab,"

bears a very cloſe reſemblance.

This parallel between the two poets ſeems to my idea the more ſingular, as not one of the few commentators on Shakſpeare, I have read, ſeems to allow him to have had any knowledge of the Spaniſh language. If any have which have not come within the circle of my reading, I ſhall be obliged by information through the medium of your valuable Miſcellany. FERNANDO.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

I HAVE been accuſtomed to peruſe your Magazine with a pleaſure mixed with gratitude, for the real knowledge received from your laborious collection and arrangement of the many valuable materials furniſhed by your reſpectable and learned correſpondents, and alſo with your own judicious obſervations and remarks on various intereſting ſubjects: this pleaſure is now conſiderably abated, by peruſing, in p. 241, your Review of Mr. Whitaker's "Commentary on the Revelations;" which Commentary appears to have been written in the genuine ſpirit of bigotry and intolerance, calculated to excite a ſpirit of hatred and contempt againſt a large deſcription of our fellow citizens. As to any remarks upon Mr. W's ſtrained and laborious Commentary on the abſtruſe book of Revelations, I profeſs myſelf unequal to call in queſtion the wonderful facility with which he preſumes to decide on the interpretation of paſſages, the elucidation of which has been modeſtly declined by the moſt eminent fathers and doctors of antiquity. All I mean to declare againſt is, the temerity with which he attributes principles to Roman Catholicks, which certainly (if really admitted by them) would be a ſufficient ground to exclude them the benefits of any civilized ſociety, and juſtly ſubject them to that obloquy and perſecution, which it is eaſy to perceive this humane and pious divine wiſhes moſt earneſtly to be adopted. However, the fact moſt certainly is, that the real belief of Roman Catholicks, and that belief attributed to them by their adverſaries, are moſt eſſentially different. For inſtance, his obſervations (p. 243) on the indulgence of ſins, and the deluſions of a death-bed repentance. The doctrine of the Catholic Church is, that no power on earth can give leave for the commiſſion of any ſin whatever; and that the Supreme Being himſelf can no more grant ſuch permiſſion, than he can ceaſe to be that God of purity and holineſs we all admit. The other calumnies relating to the veneration of the Holy Virgin, the Angels, and Saints, can be anſwered by every child in the Catholic Communion, who is taught, in infancy, that *divine honour* muſt be paid to one only God, in Trinity and Unity, and to *him alone*; but that, at the ſame time, it is good and profitable to aſk the prayers of the immaculate Mother, and the other Saints; but every petition made to them (however varied) may be reſolved into an *Ora pro Nobis*; and why the aſking the prayers of God's choſen and glorified ſervants ſhould offend him, more than requiring thoſe of our imperfect brethren upon earth (which all Proteſtants practiſe), cannot poſſibly be underſtood by any well-informed Catholick.

As to the pitiful calumny of charging Catholicks with the crime of adoring

gods of ſilver, gold, &c. it is too contemptible for a ſerious reply. Can Mr. W. ſeriouſly imagine, that the numerous learned and well-informed members of this venerable, but calumniated Church, can be ſo deplorably ſtupid, as to worſhip gods made by men's hands; the members of that Church, I ſay, by whoſe labours and preaching idolatry has been baniſhed from the Chriſtian world?

I ſhall conclude my obſervations on the ſentiments of Mr. W. and expreſs my ſurprize at the miſrepreſentation of the Catholick doctrine of indulgences, in the note, p. 245; which I ſhall have the leſs trouble in refuting, having previouſly defined the doctrine of the Church, as to the utter rejection of the deteſtable tenet, attributed to her, of licenſing the commiſſion of ſin. The doctrine of indulgences is perfectly innocent and ſcriptural, meaning no more than the granting a releaſe from the temporal debt or puniſhment due to ſin, after the eternal guilt is remitted by the efficacy of the Sacraments divinely inſtituted; and that ſuch a power exiſts in the church, is evident, elſe the gift of the keys to St. Peter would have been a vain and unprofitable ceremony. A Lover of Truth.

Mr. Urban, *April* 20.

IN addition to the communications in pp. 227, 8, 9, relative to your volume for 1801, the following on that for 1802 are now ſent for inſertion in in your next Magazine.

P. 6. The celebrated tranſlation of Polybius, by Mr. Hampton, is attacked, with no ſmall violence, by the learned Mr. Whitaker, in his curious work on "The Courſe of Hannibal over the Alps," according to the repreſentation of the "Britiſh Critic," iv. 668. The account of W. Collins, referred to by your correſpondent, was drawn up by Mr. White, the hiſtorian of "Selborne." Of the author of "Pompey the Little," there are ſome notices in your volume for 1780, pp. 124, 221; whence it appears that his Chriſtian name was Francis.

P. 8. The late Mr. Charles Bathurſt, for whom the five additional volumes of Dr. South's Sermons were printed, in 1744, always vindicated himſelf, when charged with the various and enormous errors of the preſs occurring throughout, by aſſerting that the original MSS. were intruſted to the care of that eminent printer, William Bowyer*; whoſe name, however, does not appear as ſuch in the title-pages of any of the volumes; nor does his Biographer notice them as iſſuing from his preſs. From a copy now before me, collated, by the permiſſion of Mr. Bathurſt, with the original MSS., the blunders, committed by the typographer, are evidently ſo groſs, that they are a diſgrace to the publication. Jonah Bowyer, *for* whom the ſix preceding volumes were printed, was inquired after in p. 178 of your volume for 1784.

P. 19. In the account of Dr. Francis Lee, prefixt to his two octavos, Lond. 1752, he is deſcribed, at the time of his death, as in the 60th year of his age; ſo that we ſhould probably ſubſtitute 59, inſtead of 56, in the inſcription in col. 1.

P. 37. See alſo pp. 124, 296. Biſhop Salmon's promotion is noticed in your volume for 1758, p. 293; as is his ſucceſſor's in that for the next year, p. 195; and in the ſubſequent page 442, the marriage of a daughter of the Biſhop to Dr. King, a prebendary of St. Patrick, is recorded.

P. 88. Piſcator may be referred to p. 120 of your volume for 1799.

P. 102. col. 1. l. *antep.* Should we not for "Boyle" read "Bampton"?

P. 133, l. 1. Read "p 16."

P. 182, col. 1, l. 28. Matthew Horbery, D. D. whoſe death is not regiſtered in your Obituary, died on June 22, 1773, aged 66; having been Rector of Stanlake 17 years. He is mentioned, with the reſpect due to his character, in your volume for 1774, p. 297, col. 1; and in that for 1789, p. 12. See alſo that for 1799, p. 169, col. 2, and p. 281, col. 1.

P. 294, col. 1, l. 51. The words "younger" and "elder" ſhould change places. The living, to which the younger was preferred, is Avington, in the dioceſe of Wincheſter; the Biſhop of which preſented him to it on the application of his father, the Earl of Guildford.

P. 295. Some prior conjectures relative to the inquiries of Lincolnienſis, here noticed, are to be met with in p. 794 of your volume for 1799.

* This was not a fair repreſentation. Not more than the half of *one ſingle volume* (14 ſheets only, or about *a tenth part* of the whole work) were ſo intruſted. Edit.

P. 296,

P. 296, col. 1, l. 43. Eraſe "late."

P. 304. Dr. Burn, under the article "Black Act," expreſſly deſcribes it as "occaſioned by the enormities committed in Waltham foreſt, near South Waltham, in *Hampſhire*, by perſons in diſguiſe, or with their faces blacked." But Sir Wm. Blackſtone, in book iv. ch. 17, as expreſſly ſtates it to have been "occaſioned by the devaſtations committed in Epping foreſt, near Waltham, in *Eſſex*, by perſons in diſguiſe, or with their faces blacked." *Adhuc ſub judice lis eſt.*

P. 313. The poet Dyer's death happened, according to Dr. Johnſon, in 1758. In your volume for 1782, p. 262. the death of his ſon is regiſtered.

P. 644. Your Reviewer does not inform us whether the Editor of the "Survey of St. Aſaph" has inſerted the copious additions to that work, beginning at p. 339 of Willis's "Survey of Bangor," of which there can be little doubt.

P. 691, col. 1. Dr. Marlay was conſecrated Biſhop of Confert in 1787; and ſucceeded to the ſee of Waterford in 1795. In l. *ult.* for "Cambridge" read "Oxford;" and in l. *antep.* eraſe "and Eaton."

P. 718. The hiſtory of Kemp's collection of antiquities may be found in Dr. Birch's "Life of Profeſſor Ward," Lond. 1766, octavo pamphlet, publiſhed by Dr. Maty. Signior Haym publiſhed two quartos, Lond. 1719, 20, in Italian and Engliſh, with the following title, "Del Teſoro Britannico. Parte Prima. Overo il Muſeo Nummario.—The Britiſh Treaſury, containing Greek and Roman Medals, drawn, engraven, and deſcribed, by Nicholas Haym, a Roman."

P. 719. The laſt paragraph of J. D's letter calls to recollection the diſſection of the Bible, in p. 218 of your volume for 1778.

P. 801. See alſo pp. 928, 987. It has been ſuggeſted that the inſcription on the ring is, or probably ſhould be, *orner et former*; a French motto, well adapted to a ring intended to be at once *an ornament and a ſeal.*

P. 828, col. 1, l. 23. Should not "Earl, and' be eraſed? Your volume for 1761, p. 90, will prove that the ſheriff for Cheſhire was, in *that* year, "John Arderne of Arderne."

P. 851. In your volume for 1768, pp. 336, 7, 8, is a large account of the "Letter concerning Lectureſhips," which has been attributed to the pen of Dr. Thomas Franklin, and alſo to that of the late Dr. Henry Stebbing. *Utrum horum?*

P. 874. The monument on Mrs. Hand, at Cripplegate, was fully deſcribed in p. 808 of your volume for 1786: and the affecting epitaph there printed is afterwards referred to in p. 932, col. 2.

P. 901. Some curious remarks on S. Catherine's church, near the Tower, occur in your volume for 1782, pp. 480, 1, 2.

P. 920, col. 2. The three octavo volumes, here deſcribed, form the fourth folio of the "Hiſtory of the grand Rebellion," printed at the Clarendon Preſs in the ſame year. See your volume for 1759, pp. 309, 338.

P. 928. As to the Chiltern hundreds Antiquarius may alſo be referred to your volumes for 1789, p. 195, col. 2; and for 1797, p. 217, col. 2.

P. 978, col. 2. l. 30. Read "Vol. LXX."

P. 980, col. 2, l. 61, 62. Read "The Paſſion." 10. "A Sermon," &c. and in l. 63, for "10" read "11."

P. 982, col. 2. The name of Joſeph Strutt, as an author, firſt appears in your volume for 1772, p. 237, col. 2. The work there mentioned was publiſhed in 1773, with ſixty plates and 39 pages of deſcription; and in 1777 a more ample deſcription of theſe plates in 119 pages appeared; to which are ſubjoined five pages of Index, &c. by John Fenn, Eſq. Was not a Supplement to this work publiſhed in 1792, with twelve additional plates? Can this Supplement be now procured ſeparately?

P. 1026. The "Arrear of Philoſophical Tranſactions" has not been ſo long as here ſtated; for the *firſt* Part for 1799 was reviewed in p. 1009 of your volume for 1801. The *firſt* and *ſecond* Parts for 1800 were alſo reviewed in the preceding pp. 625, 6, of the ſame volume, where, in p. 625, col. 1, l. 2, we ſhould read "1800." The *third* Part, announced in col. 2 of the next page, contains two articles only: "XIX." Dr. Herſchel's Experiments on the ſolar and on the terreſtrial rays that occaſion heat; and "XX." Capt. Mudge's * Account of the trigonome-

* Thus account by Capt. Mudge appears, from the erroneous ſtatement in p. 1030, to belong to the *ſecond Part* of the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1800; whereas it is the laſt of the two articles of *Part III.*

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trical Survey: the former of theſe articles is intirely unnoticed in your additional Review, p. 1080; and the latter is there wrongly numbered. Indeed the whole numeration after No. VII. is there wrong; as No. VIII. was noticed in your preceding page. What, therefore, is marked as No. VIII. in p. 1030, ſhould be IX. and ſo on. Theſe *three* Parts for 1800 conſiſt of 732 pages, beſides the Index *.

P. 1036. Volume VI. of the Iriſh Academy Tranſactions, 1797, has not been reviewed by Mr. Urban.

P. 1046. The Play, as acted at the ſchool, has been printed, with the Prologue and Epilogue, much more correct.

P. 1186. The publications by Dr. Thomas Fothergill were mentioned on the back of the title-page of Part the Second of your volume for 1796; where his "Faſt Sermon, in 1757," was omitted, though advertiſed at the end of his brother's volume there noticed. Hence it appears that the former printed *four* Sermons. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 23.

MANY groſs inſtances of plagiariſm have been diſcovered of late; but none, as I recollect, ſo outrageouſly impudent, as that which I am about to announce to you; where whole chapters have been taken, nearly *verbatim*, from a work which was publiſhed only twelve years before. The plagiariſt I allude to is Sir William Segar, Norroy; who, in his treatiſe of "Honor, Military and Civil," [folio, London, 1602.], has inſerted, without any acknowledgement, large extracts (amounting, in one place only, to ſix of his own folio pages) from a book, printed in 4to, 1590, entitled, "The Booke of Honor and Armes." In his dedication to Queen Elizabeth, he modeſtly ſays, that he has, according to his poor talent, endeavoured to frame theſe diſcourſes, concerning arms, &c. a ſubject proper to armoriſts, and men of his profeſſion, "*not handled heretofore in our Engliſh by them, or any other, to his knowledge.*" That a great part of his ſubject had been before handled in Engliſh, any one may ſatisfy himſelf, who will take the trouble to compare the ten books ſuch of your readers as may be inclined to make the trial, I will put down what occurred to me, upon a curſory examination. To the chapters which are taken entirely, I have prefixed an *, to thoſe which have only ſome occaſional paſſages, the mark of ‡‡. Many of the latter are alſo *verbatim*.

Book 2d, of Segar's Honor, Military and Civill, chapter *1. *2. *3. *4. ‡‡9. ‡‡10. ‡‡12. *13. ‡‡14. *15. ‡‡16. *19. *20. *21. *22. *23. *24. *25. *26. *27. *28. *29. *30.

Book 3d, chapter *6. ‡‡7. *8. ‡‡9. *10. *11. *12. *13. *14. *15. *17. *49. *50. ‡‡52. *53.

This plagiariſm, I preſume, is not generally known; for Mr. Walpole reprinted the 49th, 50th, 52d, and 53d, chapters of the 3d book, in the firſt number of his Miſcellaneous Antiquities, without any remark; and Mr. Dallaway (in his Origin of Heraldry, p. 222) calls the Honor, Military and Civill, a work of great merit; whilſt the Booke of Honor and Armes is totally unnoticed by him. *Sic vos non vobis.*

In Dunsford's Memoirs of Tiverton (4to, Exeter, 1790, p. 285, note 50), is the following very extraordinary tale:

"Many attempts have been made by poor workmen, who frequently left their daily employ, to diſcover money ſuppoſed to be hid near this chapel, without ſucceſs; it was therefore propoſed, *that ſome perſon ſhould lodge in the chapel, for a night, to obtain preternatural direction reſpecting it.* Two farmers, at length, complied with my wiſhes, and ventured one night, about nine, aided by ſtrong beer, to approach the hallowed walls: they trembled exceedingly at the ſudden appearance of a white owl, that flew from a broken window of the building, *with the ſolemn meſſage*, that conſiderable treaſures lay hid in certain fields of the barton; that if they would carefully dig there, and diligently attend the labourers, to prevent purloining, they would undoubtedly find them. The farmers attended to the *important notice*, inſtantly employed many workmen in the fields deſcribed, *and I was lately informed had diſcovered the valuable depoſit.*"

The folly and ſuperſtition which ſo ſtrongly mark this ſtory ſhould have paſſed unnoticed, had not the Author affected, in other parts of the work, to poſſeſs a mind ſuperior to the prejudices which influence the great bulk of mankind. For inſtance, in a note at p. 103, he ſays,

"The light of the preſent age hath ſhewn

* We thankfully accept this particular article of Scrutator's corrections; though the miſtake had already occurred to *ſome* of our REVIEWERS.

ſhewn us, that all men are born equal; that two ſorts of diſtinctions only can exiſt between them, a natural, and acquired one, proceeding from talents and virtue, and from the rank which thoſe qualities procure them in ſociety; and the other an abſurd one, which depends upon opinion and prejudice, and which has very little weight now but with thoſe who are intereſted in ſuch an opinion."

Surely he who can believe that owls are employed as ſolemn meſſengers for the diſcovery of hidden treaſure, has no great right to ridicule the OPINION and prejudices of others, however abſurd they may be. R.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 11.

THE following genealogical article, derived from authentic ſources, will illuſtrate the fine old manſion you have given to your readers in p. 209.

Robert Calder, of Aſſwanlie, in the county of Aberdeen, had, beſides George, who ſucceeded to the lands of Aſſwanlie, in 1625, another ſon, James, who married Margaret Gordon. Their ſon, Thomas Calder, of Sherriff Miln, near Elgin, married Magdaline Sutherland, and had iſſue by her, James, William, and Harriot. James married Grizel, daughter of Sir Robert Innes, of Innes; and their eldeſt ſon Thomas was born on the 6th day of July, 1682. This Grizel Calder, daughter of Sir Robert Innes, by Jean, a daughter of Lord Roſs, was deſcended from James, Earl of Moray, by her grandmother, Lady Grizel Stewart, who married her grandfather, Sir Robert Innes, and bore to him, beſides other iſſue, Sir Robert, father of Grizel Calder, and Richard, father of the lady who married the great grandfather of the preſent Earl of Chatham. In November, 1686, James, at that time Laird of Muirtoune, was created a knight baronet of the kingdom of Scotland. In 1711, his eldeſt ſon, Sir Thomas, was married to Chriſtian, daughter of Sir John Scott, of Ancrum: James, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Calder, by dame Chriſtian, his wife, married Alice, a daughter of Admiral Robert Hughes, who died in 1728; and he had iſſue, by her, four ſons; Thomas, who died in the Eaſt Indies; Henry, whoſe only ſon (a minor) inherits the title of Knight Baronet of the kingdom of Scotland; James, who died unmarried; and Robert, created, in 1708, a Baronet of Great Britain, now Rear Admiral of the Red ſquadron of his Majeſty's fleet. William, ſecond ſon of Thomas Calder, of Sherriff Miln, married Elſpet Duff; ſecondly, Lucia Munroe. Himſelf, with his two wives, and three children (James, Alexander, and Margaret), lie buried together in the Duke of Gordon's aiſle of the cathedral of Elgin. On his grave-ſtone are the arms of Calder, of Aſſwanlie, impaling the arms of Munroe. Harriot married William Brodie, of Coltsfield, and died without iſſue. There is a ſtory, reſpecting the grant of the lands of Aſſwanlie to Hugh Calder, after the battle of Brechin, related by Gordon, in his hiſtory of the family of Gordon, and from that copied, in part, by Niſbett, in the appendix to his ſecond volume on Heraldry. The whole ſtory is unfounded, as any way appertaining to the grant of Aſſwanlie; and it was probably invented when the Duke of Gordon, ſomewhere about the year 1715, did give a gilt cup to Alexander Calder, of Aſſwanlie. The lands of Aſſwanlie were granted by "Sir Alexander Seton, Lord of Gordon and Strathbogie, &c. &c. to Hugh Calder (ſon and heir of Alexander Calder), and to his ſpouſe, Elizabeth Gordon, &c. &c." This grant is dated, at Elgin, laſt day of Auguſt, 1440; and it was confirmed, by royal charter, at Edinburgh, in the year 1450. This original charter is now in the poſſeſſion of Sir Robert Calder. Upon the death of Alexander Calder, of Aſſwanlie, at Old Aberdeen, in the year 1768, the eſtate was finally ſold to the Earl of Fife, whoſe property it now is. The gilt cup, abovementioned, is now the property of Sir John Gordon, of Park; and its ſize, form, and ornaments, &c. &c. ſufficiently contradicts and confutes the idle ſtory of its being Crawford's cup, brought to Huntly, after the battle of Brechin, fought in the year 1452, twelve years after the date of the grant of the lands of Aſſwanlie to Hugh Calder, ſon and heir of Alexander Calder.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 23.

THE medal (of which an engraving is given in your laſt, p. 305) commemorates the election and coronation of the late and laſt King of Poland, Staniſlaus Poniatoſki.

This medal ſeems to be chiefly remarkable from its recording a circumſtance which gave great offence at the time;

time; and afforded an early ſymptom of the frivolouſneſs and effeminacy which that unhappy prince betrayed during the whole courſe of his reign and life; and which ſo materially contributed to his misfortunes, and final dethronement. It had formerly been the cuſtom for the Poliſh monarchs to appear, on the day of their coronation, dreſſed entirely after the Poliſh faſhion; according to which, the hair ſhould be worn without powder, and be cut, or rather ſhaved, in a roundiſh form, cloſe to the poll. But King Staniſlaus, who, both before and after his coronation, always wore the French habit, was extremely averſe to comply with the uſage; and though he at length conſented reluctantly to put on the national dreſs for his coronation-day only, no entreaties or remonſtrances could induce him to part with his long hair, of which as well as of his perſonal beauty he was exceſſively vain, and the more ſo perhaps from his being conſcious that it was to thoſe exterior advantages that he had been entirely indebted for his elevation to the throne.

The matter was compromiſed, therefore, by his cauſing his hair to be diſpoſed in the manner repreſented on this medal; namely, the front part dreſſed according to the French faſhion of that period, and the locks behind rolled up and concealed, ſo as partly to accord with the Poliſh dreſs and bonnet.

From this anecdote your correſpondent will perceive that his medal is a kind of hiſtorical curioſity; and, as ſuch, that it has more value than commonly belongs to pieces of the ſame deſcription. S. S.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 3.

THE medal in your laſt, p. 305, was executed by Mr. T. Pingo, as the coronation medal of Staniſlaus Auguſtus, late King of Poland: the inſcription on the obverſe, his name and title, by the Grace of God, King of Poland, Great Duke of Lithuania. On the reverſe, RANC JUSSIT FORTVNA MERERI, i. e. "This Fortune willed to be deſerved."

The Exergue ſtates, that he was elected with one voice, i. e. unanimouſly, on the 7th of September, and crowned 24th November, 1764.

Yours, &c. B.

*** *Fig.* 3, in the ſame plate are the arms of *Youghall*, mentioned p. 305, a; the motto, *Cruce Vindice*.

Agreeably to promiſe, p. 384, we now inform Phocyon, that on the 17th of November, Queen Elizabeth's birth-day, it was formerly the cuſtom to burn the Pope, the Devil, the Cardinals, &c.; till, in the year 1711, this practice occaſioned ſo conſiderable a riot, that the obſervance of it has ſince that period been diſcontinued. "A true Relation of the ſeveral Facts and Circumſtances of the intended Riot and Tumult," is one of the many curious political tracts in the works of Dr. Swift.

PHOCYON further aſks, when and by whom is the Relief of Poictiers, by carrying the Virgin Mary's ſmock as a banner (noticed by Oldham) recorded?

And who was the Jeſuit whom the Old Man repreſents as meaſuring, by ſcale of miles, the extent of Hell? We can ſcarcely ſuppoſe the allution is to Dante Inferno, Cant. 3. 9. 11.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 28.

THE neceſſity of attending the public worſhip of God, both for example, edification, and duty, has been ſo often and ſo ably enforced by the pen, and the pulpit, that no truly religious mind can doubt of its being highly important ſo to do; and that it ought never to be neglected, but upon ſuch reaſons of *diſability*, as we may preſume to offer, and juſtly hope to be allowed to plead, in the preſence of the great Searcher of hearts. But when it ſhould happen, that we are *unavoidably* prevented from going to church, ſurely the devoutly aſſembling our families and ſervants, and uniting in prayer with them, from ſome ſelect portions of the Liturgy, is the *next beſt* thing to attending public worſhip: nor can thoſe *reprehenſible inſtances* of your correſpondent, p. 87, at all invalidate the propriety of it, when duly and decently performed.

The Common Prayer, taken collectively, is ſo admirable a compoſition, ſo adapted to the various wants and infirmities of this mortal life; ſo expreſſive of praiſe and gratitude to the Giver of all good; and ſo calculated to excite, in any well-diſpoſed mind, ſentiments of fervent piety; that no form of family prayer, I have hitherto met with, is equally comprehended; and, as almoſt all *orthodox* Chriſtians *are agreed* in its

value,

value, it is certainly *less exceptionable*, when used as family worship, than *any other composition*.

Having been brought up and educated, under virtuous and religious parents, in the strict principles of the Church of England, and, by the grace of God, enabled to adhere conscientiously to them, under many trials and temptations, I hope therein to persevere to my life's end. I was early taught to consider it my duty to resort to my *parish* church, upon the Lord's day; and have *ever* been stedfastly of opinion, with the pious, though unfortunate, Charles I. "That I could *not* communicate in a public form of divine service, and administration of the sacrament, where it is *wholly uncertain what the minister will offer to God*." *This unanswerable argument*, amongst other things exaggerated and ill-founded, brought *him* to the block; and *this applies*, in some degree, to all adventitious compositions of family prayer; which to every *stranger*, or *new servant at least*, must carry *somewhat of the same objection*. A proper selection, therefore, from the Liturgy of the Church of England, is, notwithstanding all the attempts of your correspondent to throw censure and ridicule upon it, both edifying and useful *as family devotion*; and it were to be wished that it was more generally adopted in families than it is. But, unless a reformation could take place in the fashionable world, and the absurd, destructive, and unreasonable hours, at which all public amusements, and even *social and friendly meetings* (if any *such* do *now* really exist), are at present held, it is quite *impracticable* to attempt introducing such a decorous and laudable custom. The ball, or the card-table, are ill calculated to prepare the mind for a due performance of our evening devotions; nor is it easy suddenly to attain, after mixing in such scenes of dissipation, that seriousness and composure of mind which ought to accompany this act. The under servants, who are expected to perform their allotted tasks, with regularity, the following morning, cannot, nor *must not* be kept from their natural rest till the late hour of their master's return; or if they *were*, would not fail to *execrate* the custom, and thereby bring a reproach instead of a blessing; all the younger part of the family *must* be retired to their beds; so that to endeavour to establish evening prayer, in a fashionable, though, we will *presume*, well-disposed house, seems almost impracticable, if they have not sufficient resolution to abstain from giving into these pernicious customs, and to say, with pious Joshua, "As for *me and mine house* we *will* serve the Lord."

Yet I am persuaded there is no family (and 'tis to be hoped there are many), who have steadily persevered, for any length of time, in assembling their household, though but for a quarter of an hour before they go to rest, to unite in prayer and thanksgiving to God for *mercies received*, and to implore *his blessing and protection for time to come*, but what must allow they have experienced *some* of the benefits resulting therefrom, not only in the innate satisfaction it affords to their own minds, but the decorum it tends to promote in the family; the regularity and attention to hours which it occasions; and the sense of the omnipresence, and dependence upon the Deity, which it creates; and which must necessarily, it is to be hoped, have some *apparent* influence upon the conduct of those who are thereby led to acknowledge daily their faith, and hope in the mercies of God, through Christ; all which may be easily performed and established in any family, without parade or fanaticism, or the least *affectation* of any austerity. Many of our Church of England divines adopt (as behoves them) the custom of family prayer; and it is by the example and encouragement of *one* of the most exemplary among them, that a selection from the book of Common Prayer has now for many years been invariably made use of in my own family; nor did I till now ever hear of an objection, and without breach of charity, am inclined to think that author *cannot* be a *sincere well-wisher* to the Church of Christ, who under affected scruples of delicacy injures the cause.

Some of the small congregation of the Rolls chapel, who resort to that quiet private temple of the Lord, out of a real sense of duty to their Creator, and Redeemer, and to avoid being distracted by the shew and bustle of larger congregations, are nevertheless somewhat disgusted at not finding there the usual appendage of a clerk, to regulate the responses, and perform the other duties attached to that office; for the want of which, the Litany and Communion

munion ſervice being blended together, the congregation are kept upon their knees longer than *many* can well ſupport (the place at beſt being inconvenient for kneeling), or they muſt take the alternative of riſing to *ſit* through the Communion ſervice, which is neither reverent nor proper. Were a clerk allowed, which as the appointment of the Maſter of the Rolls is ſo lucrative and honourable, and their *own* and houſehold's conſtant attendance on the chapel is ſo laudable and exemplary, that it ſeems as if a bare hint would effect it, ſome of the houſehold perhaps might be found, who at the Maſter's requeſt, or for a trifling addition to their ſalary, would *decently* perform the duties of it, and alſo give out a ſhort Pſalm (ſuppoſe the hundredth, or any well-known familiar tune) between the Liturgy and the Communion ſervice, to make a ſhort break, which would be much to the relief and ſatisfaction both of the reader and congregation; though upon the whole the ſervice is ſupported in ſuch a decorous and edifying manner, and the preacher, Dr. Strachey, is ſo approved and valued by the generality of his hearers, for ſound, excellent, and practical doctrine, and his *very* impreſſive manner of delivering it, that little is wanting to make it the moſt deſireable place of public worſhip, to thoſe who frequent the houſe of prayer out of a juſt ſenſe of piety and devotion, of any in the metropolis.

A few weeks ago the Doctor delivered a diſcourſe on that much-controverted and difficult queſtion "original ſin," ſo clearly, rationally, and ſatisfactorily, that no *unſophiſticated mind* could forbear ſubſcribing *mentally* to his ſenſible and forcible expoſition of the ſubject. Indeed his ſermons in general are ſo edifying and convincing, that ſome of his hearers, notwithſtanding the many hundreds of excellent diſcourſes by eminent men that now lie neglected upon ſhelves, are yet deſirous to have Dr. Strachey's publiſhed, ſince it is always uſeful and encouraging to ſee pure religion and ſound principles ſtrengthened and confirmed to ſucceeding generations, and, as the "faſhion of this world paſſeth away," to behold important truths indelibly fixed in *ſome worthy members of the Church* as upon a rock of adamant.

The thankſgiving prayer for his Majeſty's preſervation not having been made uſe of at the Rolls chapel, creates *ſome ſurprize*; but can be attributed only to the inadvertent *omiſſion of the reader*, ſince no one can doubt of the loyalty or orthodoxy of the Maſter, or his worthy and excellent Chaplain.

I have not ſeen in your Obituary, though in general very copious, any account of the death of the ſenſible, elegant, and accompliſhed Miſs Milnes, of the Yorkſhire family, who died about September or October laſt at *Brompton*, and was interred at *her own requeſt in* the Earl of Roſſlin's own vault, or burial-place. She was for many years the choſen friend of that nobleman and his lady, and often *for months* domeſticated in their houſe. Indeed, ſhe poſſeſſed talents and graces, though latterly obſcured by ill health, which rendered her company acceptable wherever ſhe choſe to beſtow it; and the character and encomium of *ſuch a woman* would ſurely be both agreeable and intereſting. INVESTIGATOR*.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 5.

I SHOULD feel myſelf much obliged by any information relative to the life of Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe, dean of Exeter, and founder of King James's college in Cheſſea. All that I have been able to glean amounts to very little. I cannot diſcover the place of his birth or death. He was inſtalled Dean of Exeter, Oct. 22, 1598. His will bears date Nov. 1, 1628; and he died in 1629. Mr. Gough, in his Life of Camden, p. viii, calls him "*Dean of Weſtminſter*;" which is probably a caſual error. JUVENIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

ON the following information Ornithologus may ſtrictly rely. Nov. 18, 1799, I ſaw two ſwallows flying round Lord Bathurſt's houſe at the end of Piccadilly. They had a neſt in one of the blank windows next Hyde park. Their flight was not diſtant or long continued, playing round the Lodges of the two Parks, and then viſiting their neſt. I was then in a very indifferent ſtate of health, and could not attend to them above a quarter of an hour. On the 20th, I ſaw them again actively ſkimming round the above-mentioned objects, and as frequently viſiting the neſt, which induced me to ſuppoſe

* The note, in p. 356, was to *another* INVESTIGATOR, on *Vaccination* EDIT.

ſuppoſe they had young ones. I made a memorandum of the circumſtances each day, and intended to have viſited them regularly, but was unfortunately prevented by indiſpoſition, and ſaw them no more. My obſervation of theſe birds drew the attention of many paſſengers; and you may probably have fuller information on the ſubject.

Yours, &c. J. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 23.

IN addition to the circumſtance mentioned by your correſpondent Ornithologus, p. 89, and as contributing in ſome meaſure to the means which he ſuggeſts for obtaining farther information on the ſubject, I can furniſh you with an inſtance of the much later appearance of Hirundines, laſt year, amongſt us. A gentleman having ſeen two ſand martins *(Hirundo riparia)* on the eighth of December flying about ſome fir-trees, which they hardly ever left, at the bottom of a ſmall declivity, by which the road from Southampton into the New Foreſt deſcends from the edge of a ſandy cliff, in which are ſeveral holes of theſe birds, and to the ſtaſide near the village of Milbrook and about a mile from Southampton. There are ſome cottages at a little diſtance from the ſpot, and cloſe to it the Southampton and Salisbury canal, at preſent from its unfiniſhed ſtate a ſtagnant pool. The day on which they were obſerved was wet, and rather cold, with a Northerly wind; notwithſtanding which the birds appeared briſk and ſtrong, flying ſufficiently high to be out of the reach of any whip or ſtick, though probably urged, at the time the gentleman ſaw them, to greater exertions than they would otherwiſe have made, or were perhaps well equal to, by the wanton perſecution of ſome boys, who had been for ſome time before endeavouring but in vain to knock them down with ſtones. Mr. Markwick, in his Remarks on White's Miſcellaneous Obſervations, alſo mentions having "once ſeen two martins on the eighth of December, flying very briſkly, the weather being mild;" ſo that this, however uncommon, is not a ſingular inſtance, though perhaps not the leſs remarkable for its having been on the ſame day, but at different periods, ſo long after they are generally ſeen. (White's Works in Natural Hiſtory, vol. II. p. 200, 8vo). T. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewſbury, Feb.* 23.

I SHOULD be much obliged to ſome of your correſpondents if they would favour me with a philoſophical reaſon why there are no crows ſeen for about half the year in the pariſh of Grantcheſter. I have aſked many of my friends this queſtion, and have never obtained a ſatisfactory anſwer; which I now hope to meet with through the channel of your very entertaining and valuable Miſcellany. You will, I hope, have the goodneſs to inſert this in your next number; and I ſhall look to your friend the Southern Faunift, whoſe letters afford me ſo much inſtruction and entertainment, for an anſwer the following month, or as ſoon as may be convenient.

Yours, &c. A NATURALIST.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

PARTNEY is a ſmall but pleaſant village, at the diſtance of about two miles from Spilſby in Lincolnſhire, and appears to be of ſome antiquity; was once a market town, but now and for ſome years back the market has been held every Monday at Spilſby. It has ſtill two yearly fairs, which are famous for fat cattle. From the authority of ſeveral Antiquaries in the neighbourhood, as well as by many of the older inhabitants, I am informed that it has been twice viſited by the plague; bones are frequently dug up in fields at a little diſtance from the town; hence when it was a market town it was deſerted during this mortality, and the market removed to Spilſby, where it has remained ever ſince. The following inſcription on a houſe oppoſite the church ſeems to confirm it:

> O Lord be thou my keeper. Mercy and peace be in this place. A. D. 1616.

This moſt probably alluded to it, although ſome think it only a whim of the architect; I am inclined to the former opinion. The church is large, and appears to have been built in the reign of ſome of the Edwards. Various coins have been dug up, of different kings, tradeſmen's tokens, ſome few Roman, &c.

If this ſhould be worthy of your obſervation, I will ſome time ſend you a deſcription of the ſeats and villages about, of which there are a great number. J. N. J.

Mr.

Fig. 1.

Arch at ALDGATE, taken 1801.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Longmate fc.

Navigium Armath.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 30, 1802.

ENCOURAGED by your readineſs to admit into your valuable Repoſitory every thing which has for its object uſeful information, I take the liberty to ſend you a ſlight drawing (*Plate II. fig.* 1.) of an antient arch brought to public view by the fire which happened in 1800, at Aldgate; it is ſtill in part to be ſeen. My motive for this freedom is the hope (ſhould you think it worth engraving) it may induce ſome of your learned correſpondents to give a better account of its origin than I have been able to collect. F. A.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

THE image, of which I here preſent you a drawing, *fig.* 2, fell into my hands accidentally, from having been offered at a ſhop for ſale as ſolid ſilver. Upon examination, however, it appeared to be compoſed of copper, with a ſtrong coating of ſilvery metal, which ſeems to have been ſuperinduced when in a ſtate of fuſion. As I have not the image itſelf now with me, I cannot ſtate the preciſe weight of it; but I imagine it to weigh two or three pounds, which may perhaps convey ſome idea of the bulk of it. The reſpective figures ſeem to have been formed ſeparately, and to have been attached to the patera by ſcrews in the poſition in which they are here repreſented. The proboſcis of one of the ſupporting elephants is broken, but probably it was ſurmounted by the ſame emblematical figure as the other.

It appears to me, Mr. Urban, to repreſent the ninth Indian avatar, called Buddha; incarnate for the purpoſe of putting a period to ſanguinary ſacrifices of men and beaſts. For Buddha is depicted in Mr. Maurice's ſecond volume of the Hiſtory of Indoſtan as ſitting croſs-legged, and with four arms and hands, in the ſame manner as this. But the two hands in Mr. Maurice's plate are placed in front of the breaſt, joined together in the uſual attitude of prayer. The two arms which extend laterally have there in one hand an open book, and in the other a concha, or ſhell, reſembling the Concha Veneris. On the head is there repreſented a ſingularly formed crown, or tiara, forming an angle at the forehead, with ſpiral ornaments of feathers after the manner of the Eaſtern diadems. It has ear-rings and a looſe necklace, and chains of pearl flowing to the feet. It is ſeated upon a circular patera, ornamented around the rim with an indented margin reſembling the leaves of an artichoke. On each ſide are repreſented two figures erect, with their hands joined together in the attitude of prayer, as if making their devotions to Buddha; and on the ground in the front is a chalice full of fruits, with the cover lying by the ſide of it. Mr. Maurice's repreſentation is therefore in many reſpects different from mine; but, from the general reſemblance in the principal figure, the attitude, the countenance, and the ornaments, I am induced to conſider them as repreſenting the ſame deity.

I am not at all converſant with Oriental cuſtom and imagery myſelf, and therefore I ſubmit this account to more accurate elucidation.

May not the turban, ſo univerſally worn by Eaſtern nations, be an imitation of the Cornua Ammonis? or of the folds of the ſerpent, that peculiar emblem of the Eaſt?

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Slaugſton, May* 3.

THE inſcription *fig.* 3, ſtands in one line acroſs the South window of a chamber of the hoſpital of Liddington, co. Rutland, formerly the palace of the biſhops of Lincoln.

Fig. 4, is an inſcription on a ſtone placed on the outſide of the Eaſt wall of a houſe at Liddington, fronting the ſtreet; but a little diſtance from, and nearly oppoſite, the Poſtern Tower leading to the Biſhop's hoſpital. The characters are ſunk deep into the ſtone, which is about 13 inches long, and 12 deep. It was drawn Sept. 8, 1802, by Mr. Allaſon, and

Yours, &c. J. TAILBY.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 5.

THE croſs and fragment of an inſcription, *fig.* 5, is faithfully copied from a ſtone ſtill remaining in an old religious houſe at Minſter, in the Iſle of Thanet. G. A.

Mr. URBAN, *February* 20.

PERMIT me to offer to your conſideration ſome remarks on an antiquity, of which the incloſed (*fig.* 6,) is a drawing, to be ſeen on a mountain in North Wales; and hitherto,

as far as I know, unnoticed and unexplained.

About a mile North from Ruthin, on the road to Llanmechangel Glyn y Myvyr, on an eminence, is a ſtone column, with the incloſed inſcription. It is ſituated in the pariſh of Clocaenog, about five miles W. S. W. from Ruthin, in the county of Denbigh. It is in length near five feet, and ſhaped triangular, each angle about 18 inches. The inſcription is very legible, by removing the moſs, &c. with which it was covered. The letters are very well cut, plain, regular, and not any way injured, except the ſecond, which has rather the appearance of a ſlight ſtroke to any of the reſt. The length of the letters near two inches. In ſhaping the ſtone, no pains whatever had been taken, that I could diſcover; and it muſt be its natural ſhape. There is another ſtone cloſe to it (ſee *fig.* 7), not ſo long, but much thicker; and I was informed there had been another there, ſome years back; and thoſe two ſtones were placed there originally as ſupporters to the column.

To gain information why this column was placed there, it is but fair to hear what tradition ſays of it. The inhabitants tell you, a ſtrange Chief invaded thoſe parts, plundering the country, and deſtroying the inhabitants. He was not oppoſed until he came to Derwydd, a farm houſe, on the Weſt ſide of the mountain, and about nine miles from Ruthin. On the ſame road, about two miles nearer to Ruthin, is a ſmall hollow, called *pyll y mennyn lydr*, i. e. the puddle of the dirty butter; but I have been informed, by elderly men about thoſe parts, that the original name was *pwll y mennydd lydr*, i. e. the puddle of the dirty brains; for in that hollow the battle became general. The ſtrangers were obliged to retreat. They were purſued by the natives, and made a ſtand on the hill whereon this column ſtands. Here a ſingle combat was propoſed, and accepted by the contentious chiefs; the ſtranger falls; the victor erects this column as a memorial.

That there has been a very bloody battle fought about thoſe parts, the diſcovery of human bones, ſwords, &c. evidently prove. A little diſtance from this hollow, are two ſmall hillocks, that have the appearance of tumuli, and called Brynniau 'r Cigvrain; i. e. the hills of the ravens; probably ſo called on account of the ravens watching there to feed on the ſlain. The ancient Welſh Bards often mention theſe birds to heighten the horrors of war. *Llywarch, the aged*, in one of his elegies, ſays, "Of men toiling together, and blood to the knees; ravens feeding on entrails." On the South ſide of the road, about this part, and two or three miles nearer to Ruthin, ſeveral *ciſtveins*, ſtone cheſts, have been dug out of the earth, the common ſize about eight feet long, three and a half broad, and three deep, but nothing found in them that I heard of. The country people, always fond of the marvellous, ſay theſe ciſt-veins were made uſe of by the conquerors to place their priſoners in, and ſtarve them to death. They were found, in general, about two yards from the ſurface; and a diſmal place, ſure enough, it muſt have been, for a *living man*; but there is no doubt that, in former times, they were uſed for ſepulchral purpoſes.

But my opinion in regard to this column differs: the hill has not, nor any part near it, any appearance of a tumulus; and that the original purpoſe of its being placed there, was for a land mark; and the reading thus, *ai mi uni*. The difficulty of the laſt puzzles me, except *Tovisaoi* may be a latiniſed Welſh word, as *Tywoſog*-prince; *Tywyſogaeth*, principality; and in Welſh it may have different ſignifications, as *domain*, *manor*, *liberty*, &c.; and, to confirm my opinion, a little diſtance from them, are the ruins of a ſtone wall, called, to this time, *Park Arglwyddiaeth Ruthyn*, i. e. the park of the lordſhip of Ruthin, which incloſed this column, and a great many acres of ground, belonging, as they ſay, to Lord Grey; and further on Weſt, by the river Bedruael, is an excavation, partly by art and partly by nature, called *pyſgodlyn tre Ruthyn*, or the fiſh pool of the town of Ruthin, which is now entirely dry; but in the lower part, where the water was dammed up, the ſtone wall is very viſible.

In the reign of Henry IV. Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthin made his encroachments to a very great extent; and his name is ſtill mentioned by the Welſh with odium. It was about a common, named *Croeſau*, ſituated between the vale of Clwyd and Glyndyvrdwy, which Owen Glendwr had recovered, in the former reign, that cauſed his rebellion, and aided by his own ambition and affectio[illegible] this former ſovereign, Richard I[illegible] or, immediately

mediately after Richard's depoſal, Lord Grey took poſſeſſion of it; and it may very likely happen, after the decline of the Lancaſter family, that ſome of the heirs of the original proprietor might claim this, and choſe to have this inſcription placed on the moſt conſpicuous ſpot, about A. D. 1450.

My conjecture may be wrong; and it might have been placed here for a victorial trophy, or a ſepulchral monument. As the ſtone is much battered by the weather, the letter that appears H, may be LI. and the reading Aimilini Toviraci, *Princæ Amilenus*: if ſo, it muſt have been placed there at a very remote period, as I cannot find, in the chronicles of the princes of Wales any name to bear a reſemblance to it. H. M.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

THE incloſed ſketch, *fig.* 8, of a monumental marble tablet, in the form of a ſarcophagus, which is erected in a private church, belonging to Mr. Latouche, near Kilcullen bridge, in Ireland, will probably not be unacceptable to your work, ſo long dedicated to the memory of eminent and gallant men.

The epitaph inſcribed on it, written by an amiable and dear relative, is in the following words:

Sacred
to the beloved memory
of
Henry Cookes, Eſq.
of Norgrove, and Barbourne Houſe,
Worceſterſhire,
Captain in the New Romney Light Dragoons;
who,
juſt as his matured virtues had given a valuable member to ſociety,
and realized the fondeſt wiſhes of his parents and friends,
ſealed a character,
deſervedly their exultation and bleſſing, by bravely falling
in defence of the religion, laws, and liberties,
of this kingdom,
at Kilcullen-bridge, on the 23d May, 1798,
in the 26th year of his age.
His mortal remains are depoſited near this place.

Sir Richard Muſgrave, in his Hiſtory of the Iriſh Rebellion, gives the enſuing account of this unhappy affair; which I know to be accurate, from the information of the regiment to which the brave young man belonged.

"23d May, 1798. Gen. Dundas ordered the Romneys, and the 9th Dragoons, to charge the rebels, though it was up hill, though the ground was broken, and many of the rebels were in a road cloſe to the church-yard, in which not more than ſix of the cavalry could advance in front. They, however, charged with great ſpirit, though their deſtruction was conſidered, by all the ſpectators, to be the certain and inevitable conſequence of it: for what could cavalry do, thus broken and divided, againſt a firm phalanx of rebels, armed with very long pikes? Nevertheleſs they made theſe charges, and were repulſed in each; and at every repulſe the general urged them to renew the attack. It was with the utmoſt difficulty that Captain Cookes and Captain Erſkine could prevail upon their men to renew the charge, after the firſt defeat. In the laſt charge, Captain Cookes, to inſpire his men with courage, by his example, advanced ſome yards before them, when his horſe, having received many wounds, fell upon his knees; and while in that ſituation, the body of that brave officer was perforated with pikes; and he, Captain Erſkine, and twenty privates, were killed on the ſpot, and ten ſo badly wounded, that moſt of them died ſoon after. Had General Dundas waited for 22 of the Suffolk Fencibles (infantry), who were advancing, and joined them in a very ſhort time, that affair would have had a more fortunate iſſue. Captain Beale, who commanded the Suffolk fencibles, with great coolneſs, advanced within 30 yards of the rebels, broke and diſperſed them, with one well-directed volley, every ſhot having taken place."

Captain Henry Cookes was the ſecond, but eldeſt ſurviving ſon of the Rev. Thomas Cookes, of Barbourne houſe, Worceſterſhire (for whoſe pedigree, ſee Naſh's Worceſterſhire), by Anne, daughter of —— Denham, Eſq. of Welling, in Kent. His elder brother, George, an officer in Lord Berkeley's regiment of Glouceſterſhire militia, died in January, 1795. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 256.

Henry ſoon after accepted a commiſſion in the New Romney Fencible Cavalry *, of which, on its augmentation the

* The New Romney Fencible Cavalry originally conſiſted of two troops, raiſed by Major Cholmeley Dering, with the aid of his father, Sir Edward, and the borough of New Romney, whence it took the name. On the augmentation, Major Dering obtained the rank of Colonel. In February, 1797, this regiment was marched to Haverfordweſt, on the landing of the French at Fiſhguard; and, in May following, was one of the firſt which volunteered its ſervices to Ireland, where it remained in all the

the same year, to six troops, he became second lieutenant. In the spring of 1798, he succeeded to Captain Brydges's troop.

Captain Cookes was one of the most valuable men in the regiment, equally beloved by officers and privates. Open, generous, active, and intrepid, he possessed all the most valuable qualities of the military character. With a manly and muscular form, and a capacity of great bodily exertion, he was inspired with an heroic spirit. These begat a confidence and attachment in his men, which is not often seen; and few would have had the influence to have drawn them on a third time to so rash, so forlorn and desperate a charge, as that in which his life was so cruelly sacrificed. His many amiable qualities, and the warmth of his family attachments, made his premature death a most bitter misfortune to his relations; and a source of deep and unaffected sorrow to his numerous friends.

With sincere regret I have to add (for I well knew, and dearly loved the gallant brothers), Thomas Secundus Cookes, the third son of the Rev. Thomas Cookes, is now also numbered with the dead. He was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, to which rank he had been raised by the Earl of St. Vincent, who knew his worth, and had been an eye-witness of his intrepid conduct. At the evacuation of Toulon, Mr. T. Cookes, then a Midshipman, was shot through the body, in attempting to board a vessel of the enemy. He recovered, and was afterwards taken into the Ville de Paris by Lord St. Vincent. In several gun-boat engagements, during the blockade of Cadiz, he continued to support the character his former conduct had obtained; particularly, at one time, under the command of Lieutenant Jaheel Brenton *, being surrounded by a very superior force of the enemy (for truth and justice compels me to add, that several of our boats had seceded from the post of honour), he, with his gallant leader, continued to support the glory of the British name against an host of foes. The death of this valuable young man was occasioned by a contusion on the brain, from a fall from his horse, during the heat of the Rebellion, till its remains were brought back into Kent, and finally disbanded in November, 1800.

* Since Captain of the Ceesar, and now of the Minerve.

the preceding winter, which terminates his existence on the 24th of April, 1798.

Yours, &c. NAUTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

IT is astonishing that the publick should have been so long imposed upon, with respect to the supposed value of Queen Anne's farthings. The story of one, told by a soldier at Chatham, totally void of foundation, and a false account of a fictitious sale in Bond-street, have greatly aided the other ridiculous reports. If your readers will accept of this short account of Queen Anne's farthings, I flatter myself, that, upon enquiry, they will find it correct.

There are only two dates, of the *six* different sorts of these coins, *viz.* 1713, and 1714; four were minted in the former year, and are thus distinguished: the canopy; the "Pax missa per orbem;" one with indented letters; and the plain farthing. Those of the year 1714, are the "Anna Regina," and the plain one. It may be thought, perhaps, a felonious act, to depreciate the value of these coins, by saying (what, in fact, is the truth of them) that three sorts are common; the others are certainly more valuable; and the one most so, is that with incuse letters; of which two specimens only are known: one is in Dr. Hunter's Museum; and the other, at present, adorns a most noble and extensive private collection. The next in value is the "Pax missa per Orbem;" the canopy farthing is reckoned somewhat inferior to this. These are the inestimable coins which have so long excited the attention of the publick. Respecting price, it is very certain, that no one of these coins, except the "Pax missa per Orbem," has ever been *really* sold for more than four guineas; and even that one has never, in any instance, exceeded the beforementioned price. E. S. S.

The *Medical* Query, proposed by a Constant Reader, might lead to a discussion not quite so delicate as we could wish.

C. would be obliged to any of our correspondents for an account of Lord Bellenden's pedigree and family, if he has any.

A Correspondent asks whether the discipline of the rod or cane is in use in any of the schools of this kingdom, public or private, and with what degree of severity it is, or ought to be, inflicted.

We have not seen the BRIDGES of which CLERICUS asks for a Plan.

CACOPHONUS has been properly applied.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM BOYS, Esq. F. A. and L. S. S. whose death we announced in a former part of this volume (p. 298), was born at Deal, in Kent, Sept. 7, 1735; and was for many years an eminent surgeon at Sandwich, in the same county. He was the eldest of two sons of the late William Boys, esq. commodore by commission in the royal navy, and lieutenant-governor of Greenwich hospital, by his wife * Elizabeth Pearson of Deal; and was descended, paternally, from an antient and knightly family, who were seated at Bonnington †, in the parish of Goodnestone, in Kent, at the beginning of the fourteenth century.

Mr. Boys, early in life, shewed a strong propensity to cultivate literature and science. Every moment he could spare from his professional duties was devoted to some useful pursuit. Residing within a mile of Richborough, (the antient *Rhutupium,*) he was soon led to investigate the history of his neighbourhood. He acquired an uncommon facility in decyphering antient MSS. and inscriptions; and being fortunately in very easy circumstances, independently of his professional income, he was enabled to gratify his taste at no inconsiderable expence; and gradually collected together many valuable and curious books, manuscripts, coins, and other antiquities. He likewise applied himself with great zeal and success to the study of natural history; to mathematics, astronomy, and other branches of philosophy.

In 1786 he circulated, among his friends, proposals to print, privately, "Collections for a History of Sandwich, with Notices of the other Cinque Ports; and of Richborough." Disclaiming all views of profit, he proposed to fix such a price on the work as should defray the expence of printing and engraving; and so conscientiously did he adhere to this proposal, that, after the distribution of the book, he found himself a considerable loser. A part of the volume (printed at the Canterbury press) appeared in 1788; and a second part, completing this elaborate and valuable work, in 1792; making together a volume in quarto of 877 pages.

This was his principal literary production; but as his mind was constantly employed, and he was ever of a most liberal and communicative disposition, so he was at all times ready to assist his friends with hints and observations on any subject which had engaged his attention. Thus, in 1783, we find him communicating to the late Rev. John Duncombe some "Observations on the Antiquities of Reculver," which are inserted by that writer in his History of Reculver and Herne: and, in 1784, appeared a small work of 25 pages in quarto, with three plates, intituled "A Collection of the minute and rare Shells lately discovered in the Sand of the Sea-shore near Sandwich, by William Boys, esq. F.S.A. considerably augmented, and all their figures accurately drawn, as magnified with the microscope, by George Walker, bookseller at Faversham;" which in the preface is candidly acknowledged, by the Editor, to be the joint production of Mr. Boys and himself, assisted by their common friend, the late Edward Jacob, esq. of Faversham. Plancus, in a treatise *de Conchis minus notis*, printed at Venice in 1739, is the only writer who had before described shells so minute as those which are the subject of Mr. Walker's work.

In 1787, Mr. Boys printed, in 40 pages quarto, an affecting narrative, drawn up by his father, Lieutenant-governor Boys, and left by him in manuscript (a copy of which has since been inserted in the History of Greenwich Hospital), intituled, "An Account of the Loss of the Luxborough Galley by Fire, on her Voyage from Jamaica to London, with the sufferings of her Crew, in the year 1727; by William Boys, Second Mate;" to which he added a preface and an appendix containing some additional anecdotes of the sufferers. This melancholy accident, which took place on the 25th of June, was occasioned by the carelessness of a black servant, who was employed to draw off some rum from a cask. The ship was then in the latitude of 41° 45′ N. and in the longitude of 20° 30′ East from Crooked island; being at least 120 leagues from the nearest land. Sixteen persons perished in the flames; the remainder of the crew, consisting of the Captain, se-

* Their younger son, the late Pearson Boys, was a lieutenant of the navy; and their only surviving daughter is Lady Harvey, wife of Vice Admiral Sir Henry Harvey, K. B.

† See Philipot's Vill. Cantian. p. 169 and 252; and Hasted's Kent, folio edit. vol. III. p. 705, and vol. IV. p. 222.

cond mate, ſurgeon, and twenty others, got into the yawl, without the ſmalleſt ſtock of food or water; without compaſs, maſt, or ſail; and with only three oars. Seventeen of theſe unfortunate perſons died before they got to land; but on the 7th of July, being the 12th day from their leaving the ſhip, Mr. Boys (ſecond mate), Mr. Scrimſour (ſurgeon), and four others, reached the harbour of St. Laurence in Newfoundland. They had been reduced to the painful neceſſity of feeding on the dead bodies of thoſe who died in the boat; and had it not been for a little rain, which they ſaved in their hats the day before they made the land, they muſt inevitably have periſhed. The incident of their deliverance had a proper effect on the ſufferers, and eſtabliſhed in them all a firm belief of ſuperior protection. Commodore Boys, particularly, perſiſted in this opinion till his death; and commemorated his eſcape, annually, by private acts of devotion, and almoſt a total abſtinence from food during twelve ſucceſſive days, beginning on the 25th of June. He afterwards added to his arms a ſhip, at ſea, on fire, with other ſymbols founded on the circumſtance of his deliverance; and adopted for his motto, "from fire, water, and famine, preſerved by Providence."

In 1792, Mr. Boys communicated "Obſervations on Kits-Coity houſe, in Kent; in a letter to Samuel Foart Simmons, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A." which was read at the Society of Antiquaries, and inſerted in the XIth volume of Archæologia. In this letter ſome very ingenious arguments are adduced to ſhow that the ſtructure in queſtion, and another, in ruins, near it, are the memorials of Horſa and Catigern. Towards the concluſion of this paper, Mr. Boys offers ſome obſervations on the *Campus et Lapis tituli ſuper ripam Gallici Maris*, where Nennius and others ſay the Saxons were routed by Vortimer. Mr. Somner contended that Folkeſtone, and Mr. Battely that Stone, by Lydd, muſt be the place here meant; but Mr. Boys, with more appearance of probability, offers it as a conjecture, that the *Lapis tituli* might have been placed on a hill within the caſtle at Richborough, where he had actually diſcovered the foundation of a ſolid ſtone building raiſed upon the platform of the Prætorium that might have ſerved for ſuch a purpoſe. In this caſe the words *Campus juxta lapidem tituli* might, he thought, be deſcriptive of the extenſive ground, without the walls of the caſtle, near the boundary ſtone within its area.

Beſides the communications we have noticed, more might eaſily be enumerated were we to turn over the publications of the late Thomas Pennant, eſq.; the late Rev. Mr. Goſſling; the late Edward Jacob, eſq.; the Rev. James Douglas; Edward King, eſq.; Edward Haſted, eſq. author of the Hiſtory of Kent; Dr. John Latham, formerly of Dartford, now of Rumſey; Colonel Montague, and other eminent Antiquaries and Naturaliſts; who have, on different occaſions teſtified their literary obligations* to Mr. Boys. One of theſe gentlemen, Dr. Latham, in his Index Ornithologicus, has given the name of *Sterna Boyſii* to a new ſpecies of Fern ſent to him, by his friend, from Sandwich.

In 1789, Mr. Boys was appointed ſurgeon of the ſick and wounded ſeamen at Deal. This appointment, during the progreſs of the late War, was found to require ſo much of his time and attention, that in 1796 he was induced to relinquiſh, entirely, his medical practice at Sandwich, and to go and reſide near the Naval hoſpital at Walmer till 1799, when the Commiſſioners of the Sick and Hurt office were pleaſed to accept his reſignation of the office of ſurgeon of the hoſpital, and appoint to it his fourth ſon, Edward Boys, M.D. who now holds it. At this period he returned to Sandwich, but with very impaired health. In the month of February of that year he had a ſlight attack of apoplexy; and in December following, another and much more alarming paroxyſm occurred; and nine or ten months elapſed before he was able to reſume a correſpondence, till then uninterrupted for a ſpace of near thirty years, with the friend who pays this tribute of reſpect to his memory, and to whom, in a letter dated November 1800, he writes, "I am better; though ſtill unable to engage in any cloſe inveſtigation; but can with much comfort employ two or three hours together in light Summer reading, arranging ſhells, and ſuch like amuſements." And in another letter ſoon after he obſerves, "Figures, formerly ſuch a great ſource of delight,

* We might add, Sylvanus Urban. Edit.

are

are now neither of uſe nor pleaſure to me. Still, however, I have my amuſements; the news-papers, light reading, ſhells, coins, take their turns; and life is not quite a burden."

This continued to be a pretty exact picture of the powers of his mind till the ſecond of March 1803, when his ſervant, on coming into the parlour where he was ſitting after breakfaſt, found him fallen back in his chair in a ſtate of apoplexy. He remained in this ſtate, but with ſymptoms which, for ſome days, at intervals, encouraged his friends to hope that he might ſtill recover, till the 15th of the ſame month in the afternoon, when he placidly breathed his laſt, to the great grief of his family and friends, and the regret of all who had the pleaſure of being acquainted with him; his integrity, the liberality of his ſentiments, his inſtructive and pleaſant converſation, and his truly gentlemanly manners, having been ſuch as could not fail to obtain for him general eſteem.

He was for many years a very uſeful magiſtrate of the town in which he reſided; having been elected a jurat of Sandwich in 1761, and ſerved the office of mayor in 1767 and 1782. In 1775, when the Corporation found it expedient to oppoſe an intended act of parliament for draining the general vallies of Eaſt Kent, on the grounds that the remedy propoſed to be adopted might, without effecting the profeſſed object of the bill, prejudice, if not totally deſtroy, the haven and harbour of Sandwich; Mr. Boys drew up a very ſenſible memorial on the ſubject, which was printed in 4to at the Canterbury preſs, but without his name, under the title of "The Caſe of the Inhabitants and Corporation of the Town and Port of Sandwich, in the County of Kent, touching a Bill lately brought into the Houſe of Commons, to enable the Commiſſioners of Sewers, for ſeveral Limits in the Eaſtern parts of the County of Kent, more effectually to drain and improve the Lands within the general Vallies." The attention he paid to this ſubject rendered him, afterwards, very uſeful as one of the commiſſioners of ſewers for Eaſt Kent, at whoſe meetings he was a pretty conſtant attendant as long as his health permitted.

Mr. Boys was twice married: firſt, in 1759, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Henry Wiſe, jurat of Sandwich; who died in 1761, leaving him one daughter, ſince dead; and one ſon, William Henry, captain of marines, who, in 1792, married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Vice Admiral Sir Henry Harvey, K. B.; ſecondly, in 1762, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Fuller, eſq. and co-heireſs * of her uncle John Paramor, eſq. of Statenborough. She died in 1783, leaving him eight children; viz. Thomas, a captain of the royal navy; John-Paramor, a captain of the army; Jane, wife of Thomas Tambs, eſq. attorney at law; Mary-Fuller, wife of Captain Edward Walpole Browne, of the royal navy; Edward, of Walmer, M.D.; Henry, ſurgeon, and F. L. S.; Robert-Pearſon, Captain-lieutenant of marines; and George.

Mr. Boys bore for his arms, Or, a griffin ſegreant, Sable, within a bordure Gules; and for creſt, on a chapeau gules, turned up Ermine, a demi-lion rampant Argent; crowned Or; being the coat armour of the principal branch of the family of Boys, who were ſeated at Fredville, in Kent, in the reign of King Henry VIII. and who were originally of Bonnington, in the ſame county, as already mentioned. ***

Mr. Urban, *May* 8.

THE account given by E. M. Itard of the diſcovery and education of the wild boy, found in 1798 in the woods in Aveyron, in France, muſt have proved ſo very intereſting to the generality of its readers as to create an anxiety for farther information on the ſubject, in which the philanthropic and indefatigable author has ſo laudably exerted his abilities to reſtore a ſavage to ſocial life.

Perhaps ſome of your numerous correſpondents may be able to fill up the chaſm between the publication of Mr. Itard's pamphlet and the preſent time, which will, I am ſure, give as much pleaſure to many of your readers, as it will to, yours, &c. J. H.

Mr. Urban, *Guilford-ſtr. May* 14.

AS you have given place, p. 204, to a letter from Mr. Smirke, jun on the ſubject of the paintings, ſome time ſince diſcovered in the Houſe of Commons, in which he queſtions the accuracy of ſome information I had

* Her younger ſiſter, Sarah, married William Boteler, of Eaſtry, eſq. F. S. A. and died in 1777,

received,

received, I truſt you will do me the juſtice to inſert this reply.

When I wrote the letter, p. 82, I certainly underſtood, that, before Mr. Smirke, jun. had begun his drawings of the paintings diſcovered in the Houſe of Commons for the Antiquarian Society, all the pictures had been removed from their original ſituation; and was not aware that to this there had been a ſingle exception. My informant I knew to be a man of veracity; and, to guard as far as I was able againſt any miſtake or miſconception of my own, the draught of my letter was, before it was ſent to you, ſhewn to him, and he did not diſcover any miſtake or inaccuracy in it. But I find Mr. Smirke has affirmed that I was groſſly miſinformed on the ſubject, when I was told that the drawings for the Society of Antiquaries were not made till the originals had been removed from their firſt ſtation, ſo that the artiſt never ſaw them as they ſtood in the Houſe of Commons, but was obliged to copy them as ſo many detached ſubjects, without being able to aſcertain their general connexion with the whole, and this after they had been conſiderably injured in the removal, and ſome of them entirely deſtroyed. In contradiction to this, he aſſerts, that either a reduced outline or tracings of all the ſubjects on both ſides of the altar, and in the arches on the South ſide of the chapel, which, as he ſays, includes every thing material that was diſcovered, were made by himſelf before a ſingle ſtone of them were removed. I thought it, therefore, incumbent on me, as I wiſh to ſtate nothing but what is ſtrictly true, to enquire farther into the fact: and I here ſend you the reſult of my reſearches.

The original paintings were diſcovered on the 11th of Auguſt 1800; Mr. Smith began his drawings on the 14th of the ſame month; Mr. Smirke did not commence his till after the 24th of September; and theſe dates, which I alſo ſtated in my former letter, ſtand undiſputed by any thing in Mr. Smirke's letter, and, if doubted, can be proved. Now, as from the time of their firſt diſcovery the workmen were conſtantly employed in taking down the walls on which the pictures were painted, it is manifeſt that, during the period in which Mr. Smith was occupied in making his drawings on the ſpot, he muſt from time to time have daily witneſſed the removal of many things, which could not have been ſeen in their original places by one who did not viſit the ſpot till after the 24th of September, when he left off; for Mr. Smirke has no where in his letter aſſerted that he was engaged before that time to make the drawings, nor has he even ſo much as intimated that he had ever ſeen the originals till he was employed to copy them.

But, not to rely on mere concluſions though fairly deducible from incontrovertible facts, I am able to prove, if neceſſary, that, on the right hand of the chapel, or South ſide of the altar, very early after the diſcovery of the paintings, the arch of the ſide entrance to the chapel near the altar was taken down, and conveyed into Mr. Groves's office; but that, upon complaint being made by Mr. Dixon, it was the next day, by the order of Mr. Groves, put up again with plaiſter of Paris; that under the ſecond window from the altar on the South ſide were paintings, with a ſide opening in the wall, and that theſe, with the wall itſelf, were taken down and parts of them conveyed into Cotton garden, long before Mr. Smirke began his drawings.

Beſides theſe, ſeveral pictures, occupying in the whole a ſpace of about ten feet wide, by about three high, over the large figures under the firſt window from the altar on the South ſide, were taken down; ſome of them were conveyed into Mr. Groves's room, others into Cotton garden among the rubbiſh, and others preſented to the Antiquarian ſociety, long before Mr. Smirke was engaged. On the North ſide of the altar at the Eaſt end of the chapel was a figure, taken down before Mr. Smirke began; and, on the North ſide of the chapel, under one of the windows, were ſeveral pictures which, with the wall on which they were painted, were entirely taken down before Mr. Smirke was employed, as it is known that they were removed in the beginning of September, and that, in taking them down, one of the workmen had the misfortune to break one or more of his ribs, and was conveyed to an hoſpital.

As Mr. Smirke, at a time when his object was to prove how much he had ſeen, mentions only the ſubjects on both ſides of the altar and in the arches on the South ſide of the chapel, as thoſe of which he made outlines or tracings;

and

and does not notice any paintings on the North ſide of the chapel, or over thoſe arches which he ſpeaks of as being on the South, it is fair to conclude from his own ſtate of the caſe, and as indeed ſufficiently can be proved from the dates, that he never ſaw theſe laſt ſubjects in their original places, if at all. How far, therefore, he was capable of judging of the importance of things, ſome of which he probably did not ſee at all, and others certainly not in their primitive ſtate; or qualified to pronounce as he has done, that thoſe which he has enumerated were all that were of importance; he will, in my opinion, find it difficult to make out, as the intelligence of which I am in poſſeſſion as to ſome of thoſe on the North ſide, inclines me to think that, if any thing, the ſubjects to which I allude were more cloſely connected with our own hiſtory, and conſequently more intereſting, than the reſt. All, however, of the ſubjects which on the 24th of September, when Mr. Smith quitted, were remaining, the workmen were continually from that time removing in ſucceſſion, till at length, like the reſt, they experienced a complete removal; and though of theſe laſt Mr. Smirke, during the time they continued up after he began, employed, as I am told, about a week but not more in making, as he aſſerts, outlines and tracings, yet outlines and tracings could only carry him on a ſmall way in his undertaking; and his drawings from theſe very ſubjects he was therefore compelled to finiſh, after the original picture had been taken down, the ſtones ſeparated, and many parts of each ſubject conſequently neceſſarily and conſiderably mutilated; as a proof of which it need only be added, that each ſtone was by the workmen ſeparately brought to Mr. Smirke into a room where he ſat near the Houſe of Commons, and carried away again by the workmen when he had done with it: and in this manner and place he continued to work for two months or more, as I am informed; the greater part of the labour beſtowed on his drawings being thus evidently employed, after the originals had been removed from their firſt ſtations.

Notwithſtanding the care which, Mr. Smirke ſays, was taken in the removal of the pieces after he began, it is evident to every one from the above facts, that they could not fail of receiving great and material injury; a circumſtance which, however, will be ſtill more diſtinctly made out hereafter; but I am alſo enabled to ſhew, that before the removal of the walls, and while the pictures remained as originally placed before Mr. Smirke began, or Mr. Smith quitted, but after Mr. Smith had ſeen them and made his drawings from thoſe parts, ſeveral of the ſubjects had ſuſtained important damage; for ſome of the colours in thoſe at the Eaſt had been ſcaled off, by frequent waſhing with a ſponge and water to make them more viſible; the upper part of one of them, which can be proved to have been perfect when firſt diſcovered, was afterwards entirely defaced; and the head of a figure there, which was exiſting when Mr. Smith made his drawing in which he has repreſented it, was afterwards, before he quitted, cruſhed to pieces by a blow given to it by a lady, who thought by that method to have ſcaled it off, and wiſhed to have preſerved it on account of its exquiſite beauty.

Whoever recollects that the paintings on the walls were not confined to the ſize of each ſtone, but that ſeveral ſtones were frequently occupied by one and the ſame ſubject; that the ſtones were not ſquared to an exactly level ſurface, but that the face of them was in the cutting left rough and uneven, and only rendered ſmooth by laying on a coat of plaiſter of Paris, by which alſo the inequalities of the joints were filled up; may eaſily conceive in what a ſtate of preſervation thoſe pictures muſt have been when each ſtone came to be ſeparated, and how fit, after ſuch a ſeparation, they muſt have been for copying. Such perſons will probably, and perhaps rightly, think this mutilation not atoned for by the advantage of viewing them near and in different lights, of which Mr. Smirke ſpeaks, and which might be neceſſary for a perſon who, like himſelf, copied them in the months of October and November, in a room certainly not ſo light or advantageous for the purpoſe as that in which they had been originally placed, but which could not have been of any uſe to one who, like Mr. Smith, made his drawings in Auguſt and September, in a room lighted like the Houſe of Commons, by three large windows at the

the end and ſix immenſe ones, three on each ſide, in the houſe itſelf, which laſt were at that time entirely laid open. Beſides, the ſill of the window was not more than about 18 feet from the ground; few of the paintings were higher than the ſill of the window, and many of them little more than level with the eye of the beholder, and the few above eaſily acceſſible by a ladder, ſeveral of which were actually in the room, and the artiſt who drew them not ſhort-ſighted.

When Mr. Smirke aſſerts that he made a reduced outline or tracing of all the ſubjects on both ſides of the altar, and in the arches on the South ſide of the chapel, he certainly cannot mean to be underſtood as ſaying, that theſe were all the ſubjects of which he made drawings, or that he made none of any but thoſe ſubjects which were ſtanding unremoved at the time when he commenced, even though he has aſſerted that his enumeration above includes every thing material that was diſcovered. If ſuch ſhould, however, be his meaning, I have only to ſay that in that caſe his collection of drawings is far more defective than I conceived it, as I gave him credit for having copied all he could get acceſs to; and, if he does not mean to be ſo underſtood, there is ſufficient proof from the above facts in favour of the accuracy of my informant as to a great number, and I may with truth add the far greater part of the pictures in queſtion, even though a few exceptions may have occurred, of which neither myſelf nor he was aware: and it has been demonſtrated, that theſe very inſtances of exception, if begun before, were certainly not finiſhed till ſome time after the original paintings had been diſplaced. JOHN SIDNEY HAWKINS.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. LXI.

AT a time when certain of our Nobility are grovelling at the feet of a French Uſurper; when ſome of our great orators, and learned men, are continually haranguing and writing in praiſe of the new order of things in France; when *two* or *three* of our firſt Artiſts are portraying, and bringing forward for public admiration, the victories (however obtained, whether by treachery or hard fighting) of our mortal foe; and when too many, in every rank of ſociety, are expreſſing their deſire to imitate the actions of thoſe, who, as I ſaid p. 231, had "forgot their God and King;" it is no great wonder *one* man ſhould ſtart up, who objects to my account of Portcheſter caſtle, p. 332. In another point of conſideration, may it not be Sir Tremendous himſelf, p. 230; who, repenting of his too ready apology there made, has thus attempted another *cut* at me; ſporting off his borrowed jokes, and his odds and ends of Latin? However, I again affirm, that the Eaſt view of Portcheſter caſtle did, at the time I was making my ſketch (which ſketch I place now before me), appear to me as ſurrounded by "barren fields, and a mean town (village, or otherwiſe); and further, like a "true knight," once more maintain (ſtill looking through a loyal medium, in deſpight of Don Quixote's admirer's baſe hints to the contrary), that the interior of this caſtle did inſpire me with ſenſations of horror, by reflecting that it had lately been filled with Infidels, Traitors, and Aſſaſſins.

As I took the licence to refer to my ſketches and notes of 1789, for my account of Netley Abbey, in like manner I ſhall tranſport myſelf to the Iſle of Wight, having firſt croſſed the "waters of the Channel," or the Southampton river, or ——

CARISBROOKE CASTLE.

Charles I. was a Monarch in whom was found piety, meekneſs, conjugal affection, heroiſm, honour, wiſdom; and who, like a noble Prince, was an encourager and patron of the Fine Arts. I, as an Artiſt, and a faithful ſubject, dwell with no common ſatisfaction on this outline of Charles's character, who, indeed, was every thing but fortunate. Ill-fated Sovereign, do I now behold thoſe darkened walls, thoſe ſullen towers, once thy captive bounds, when thine own liege ſubjects became thy jailors, thy cruel tyrants? But ſuch wretches, fallen from the hope of bliſs hereafter, were but a part of England's ſons accurſed; the loweſt and the vileſt of the land, allowed by Heaven to triumph for a given term; while thoſe, her other race, of name renowned, all bright in Glory's cauſe, lay on the ground, the bleeding martyrs of this divine command, "Fear God, and honour the King." Celeſtial joys ſurely awaited each their fleeting ſouls! Upward my eyes are fixed; the clouds are opened; the azure vault is ſeen;—the clouds recloſe; my eyes deſcend;

deſcend; and gloom again ſucceeds!

I found the aſcent to the Caſtle a weary way; and as I approached near the ſummit, the buildings became foreſhortened to the view; the towers, at the entrance, being alone viſible. Well, I gained the height; and then it was that the whole ſcene was diſplayed in all its enchanting forms. After commenting on the vaſt expanſe of country I had left behind me, I made over a ſtone bridge of two arches, paſſed through a ſmall gate of introduction to an avenue, or ſecond bridge, thrown acroſs the ſecond foſs. I now was arrived at the arch of the grand gate of entrance. A terrific paſs preſented itſelf, of two prodigious lengthened wards; the further one ruined, and open to the ſky. Before I adventured on, curioſity induced me to turn into the lodge in the left tower of the entrance; the appearance of which was ſuch as might well make a draftſman, intent on the pictureſque, ſit down to exerciſe his pencil. I went to work; the diſtant fields and hills being ſeen through the loop-holes; and thunder and lightning, to give ſublimity to the ſcene, accompanying me in this my delineatory endeavour. A total want of any living object, to cry "How fares it, brother?" ſtill made my dreary abode the more cheerleſs and forlorn! My ſketch taken, I bore along the firſt and ſecond wards, already mentioned; and while the "rocking battlements" threatened my exploring head, the wind then blowing a perfect hurricane, I could not forbear ("arrant" like) to ſtay me to ſketch ſome remarkable corbells, and groin ſpringers, and other the like decorations. The iron clamour for admittance I then made loudly announced a viſitor was at hand. The door was opened, being the only one left of four, which, from the firſt guard to this laſt, opening directly into the firſt court, ſerved to ſecure ſo mighty an inlet. On the left, on the right, ruins, ruins, all a fell ſacrifice to mortal man. Say, was the demolition in revenge to the manes of the murdered King, here once impriſoned? If ſo, why, as at Fotheringay caſtle, was there left one ſtone upon another? I fear me no revenge of this ſort wrought the innovations which now I witneſs. Modern accommodations for drawing-rooms, parlours, billiard-rooms, and the like ſort of arrangements, raiſed within this court, tell how the matter ſtands, why each bower, or hall, is thus diſmantled, torn, and overthrown.

The Keep, a havocked remnant of the magnificence of the Norman æra, ſtill endures, lofty, capacious, and full charged with architectural particulars, well meriting a ſtrict ſurvey.

The melancholy impreſſions, ſo ſtrongly connected with the hiſtory of this Caſtle make it impoſſible to give way, ſo as to deſcribe the ceremonies of a certain folly, rivetted in the very centre of theſe mounds, that is, the dropping of a pin down a well; which well, however, it is but proper to obſerve, is an aſtoniſhing example of maſonry, perfectly tooled throughout all its dimenſions, and remains in the beſt condition poſſible.

A Loyaliſt I entered this caſtle; and a Loyaliſt I returned from it. I am ſtill a Loyaliſt; and, to my lateſt hour, will ſo remain. Don Quixote's admirer, hear this; then curſe, and ban, and, like the dragon guards of the enchanted caſtles of old, ſpit out your fiery calumny, diſgorge your poiſoned hate; I laugh your rage to ſcorn.

To continue on my preſent Tour in a regular manner (not intending any more to ſeek the aid of former memoranda to eke out my tale), I therefore make known, that I advanced towards that ſpired fane, one of the architectural wonders of the land, Saliſbury cathedral; at the name of which Profeſſionaliſts ſicken with envy, and, venting many an imprecation againſt ſuch "excellence of art," ſigh after that day, which may give to men like them a ſecond opportunity to run riot with diſpoliation without, and diſarrangement within, its walls! Yet ſtay; what, another modern ſpeculation; a navigable cut, to impede my way; and left imperfect, unfiniſhed too! Here is a ſorry ſight, indeed; a dreary waſte, with a witneſs; a ſubſcription *ruin*, in woeful truth! To expreſs my mind among friends, it is not improbable, if, like Don Quixote's admirer, a ſecond antagoniſt comes forth, and ſays, by way of reply, on this occaſion, "That the deſerted trench is a bounteous ſtream, bearing on its gentle wave the inexhauſtible manufactures of the county; and that the 'ſcenery' around is fraught with every bleſſing that peace and plenty can beſtow!" Good again. At laſt I made my entry into Saliſbury; fought out a well-favoured and quiet hoſtlery, where

where I might enjoy my private reflections, and the convenience of putting down each day's profeſſional account, taken either from the City's mighty object, or from ſome celebrated, or antiquarian ſubject, contiguous to the ſame.

WILTON HOUSE.

My onſet was to ſurvey the works both of Sculpture and Paintings; where I found a ſort of architectural lodgement had been effected, by the various ſons connected with the Art, on the exterior of the walls, as alſo in the halls, chambers, and other parts of the manſion. It was altogether impoſſible to decypher with preciſion (I will not ſay I was in an Enemy's lines) what *improvements* were to be made on the "adornments"* ſet up here by Holbein and Inigo Jones; yet, by the preparation of ſcaffolds, ladders, and ſhoreing poles, certainly ſomething *new* was to be brought to paſs. It could not be altogether a meer "repair," as the interior of Holbein's celebrated tower, or gate of entrance, was in part bowed down to the power of indiſcriminate change. The mode was not in the Holbein taſte; it was not after our remote ſtyles, either Saxon, Norman, or Edwardian. No, it was that mode of lath and plaſter work (modern ſubſtitutes for ſtone and oak), ſuch as we ſee gaining ground on every hand, aſſuming to itſelf the title of ancient "imitation;" while its every line ſhews where the biaſs tends.

Fancy unfettered, *improvement* the leading principle; ſomething new, the world's idol; antient models, prejudice; Antiquity itſelf, a laughing ſtock; the "Fantaſtic Order of Architecture."

Theſe mottos I ſet down for the free uſe of our preſent architectural tribe, to be adapted by them on particular occaſions, and for particular purpoſes. They will thank me, no doubt, for theſe intimations. Why then it is well.

The Great Hall. After liſtening with the utmoſt attention and regard to each explanation, which my conductor, with much pompoſity, was pleaſed to communicate, of the ineſtimable qualities of this ſtatue, and that baſſo relievo, he very gravely was about to proceed on his "walk" of deſcription into other rooms, when I (unhappy national partiality!) cried out, "Sir good Sir, I erneſtly entreat your information relative to thoſe fine ſuits of armour, hanging up on each ſide of this hall." "Oh," he anſwered, "they are only ſome old armours once belonging to the firſt lordly poſſeſſor of this houſe (which had been, before his time, *one* of your Abbeys), and to ſome noble Frenchmen whom he had taken priſonſers in battle; that's all." After recovering from my deluſion, in idly gazing on each helm, gorge, cuiraſs, ſhield, or ſpear, the warlike trophies of a renowned name, I, as before, prepared myſelf for further note of Heathen Gods, altars, and all the reſt of ſuch an edifying collection; at once forgetting (I am aſhamed to confeſs the truth) that I was by perſuaſion a Chriſtian, or that England's antient Artiſts had left behind them any thing deſerving of attention. In this mood, I was all rapture with every ſubject my kind conductor willed me to be caught with, was it a ſtatue, a buſt, or a ſarcophagus; being perfectly ſatisfied, that the addition of an arm, or a leg, properly applied, "looked very well†;" and equally credited him, when he declared this ſculpture to be an original, or that a copy.

The Paintings now came in for their ſhare of applauſe (an applauſe ſomething different from the above). One moment I was delighted with beholding the beauteous penciling of a Vandyke; another inſtant I was tranſported with the ſublime touches of a Rubens. Thus of Van Eyck, Albert, Durer, Holbein, Raphael, &c. &c.

In one of the chambers, where much furniture was ſtowed, in conſequence of workmen being in the houſe, as before obſerved, I chanced to ſtumble on a ſmall ſtatue of Henry VIII. cut in oak. It was, in my opinion, a very excellent performance. My conductor was ſilent on this article; to be ſure, he was well warranted ſo to be; as, in the Catalogue of Statues ‡, this carving is not once mentioned. How comes it that this our Eighth Harry's ſtatue was forgot? Was it concluded that, as his virtues and piety were ſo notorious, his gift of this manſion ſo well recorded, and that this ſtatue was ſhaped by an Engliſh hand, all mention on the ſubject would be needleſs; much leſs of conſequence ſufficient to rank with Roman and Grecian productions of the chiſel. Thus I am ready to patch up any excuſe to

* See a Deſcription of the antiquities and curioſities in Wilton-houſe, by J. Kennedy, 1769.

† Deſcription of Wilton-houſe, Introduction, p. xiv. ‡ Ibid.

ſerve

serve a turn; yes, I love to do a kind office in my way.

Every adoration being exhausted (to which I subscribe as fervently as any one) on the great family picture by Vandyke, let me, in turn, be lavish in applause on that charming, that precious jewel, that ineſtimable treaſure, that unique in antient art, Engliſh art (who can gainſay this my aſſertion?); that divine painting of Richard II. What truth of drawing; what minute attention to every coſtumie particular; what delicacy in the colouring; what angelic harmony in the attitudes; what holy, what beautiful countenances; what a compoſition, to inflame the ſoul with conception of regal devotion, eternal bliſs, and —— Whither does my fond fancy carry me! puſhed on by my enthuſiaſtic turn of mind; ſo partial, in the extreme, to home-wrought excellence? I ſtand reſtrained; Error ſurely, at times, flits before my ſight: I am convinced of it now, others have *proved* it; for, were my extaſies excited from any fixed and rational cauſe, I ſhould have found this, my adulated relick, placed in a more conſpicuous ſituation, or a better light, than that in which I viewed it. In ſober theme, then, let us look into the deſign of this painting, and judge whether I am too zealous, or others too indifferent. Richard is on his knees (unfaſhionable), attended by his Guardian Saints, Edward the Confeſſor, King Edmund the Martyr, and St. John Baptiſt (ſuperſtitious ſupporters); and is praying to Our Lady, with the Infant Jeſus in her arms, ſurrounded by eleven angels. (What painter, at this day, would introduce ſuch accompaniments to ſet off his principal portrait?) It is needleſs to ſay any thing more, to qualify my defence of a painting, done among us about 1377. Wilton, I leave your "Antiquities and Curioſities;" ſome future County Illuſtrator may do you ample juſtice, by illuſtrating all your treaſures, with an impartial hand, in ſhewing their real merits, and ſetting forth their true characters; my weak abilities (I have experienced on APPLICATION) not being worthy or ſufficient to the taſk. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *May* 2.

MR DALLAWAY may perhaps not be diſpleaſed to learn, that in Piraneſi's "Vaſi et Candelabri," there are engraved, beſides three views of the vaſe at Warwick caſtle, exhibited in your Supplement, vol. LXX. other vaſes, in the poſſeſſion of our countryman Mr. Dalton, Lady Jane Sijnnot, Signior Matthew Nulty, Engliſh antiquary, Sir Edward Walter, in his villa at Bury hill, Surrey; Signior George Anfrere, cavalier, in his villa at Chelſea; Signior Cav. John Barber; Signior Giles Earle, Lord Exeter. Three in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Townley; on the baſe of one,

ΒΑCCONΦΑΥCTINΗCΘCOΡΑC
CΠΘΝΔΟΝΤΑΑΥΑΙΩ.

Βαccον Φαυcτινη; μ ιcορας
cπενδοντα Λυαιω.

Baſſina Fauſtinæ (ſ. conjugem) vides libantem Lyæo. The true character of a jolly fellow. Beſides which, he has dedicated to Lady Harriet Walter, Signior William Patoun, Sir Arthur Boyer, Signora Wineferd Conſtable, Sir John Rous, Signior William Beckford, Sir William Conſtable, the Earl of Lincoln, the Marquis of Caermarthen, Signior Charles Morris, Signior William Vyſe, Signior John Staples, Signior John Chetwynd Talbot, cavalier, Signior Thomas Palmer, cavalier; Signora Margaret Earle, Signior John Taylor, cavalier; Signior Edward Knight, cavalier; Sir Cav. John Scawen, captain in the firſt regiment of Guards; Signior John Corbet, cavalier; Signior Thomas Barrett, cavalier; Signora Eliza Upton; Signior John Peachy, Lord Palmerſton, Signora Mary Udnij, Lord Holland.

More inſtances might be found in reviewing Piraneſi's other collections.

Yours, &c. A. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 3.

I READ with ſurprize in the St. James's Evening of Feb. 28 *, that it was determined in the Court of King's Bench, Feb. 12, that the truſtees of the Somerſham free-ſchool have power to diſmiſs the maſter *without giving him notice or aſſigning reaſons.* The cauſe between them and the Rev. John Oakely, maſter, was tried at the laſt Huntingdon aſſizes, and referred to the court. It were to be wiſhed ſome intelligent perſon would favour you with the matter in diſpute, and the ſtatutes of the ſchool; for if truſtees

* Our correſpodent has not dated the year; but we believe it was within the preſent century.

have

have ſuch *unlimited* power, who will be maſters of our free ſchools.

Yours, &c. TOPOGRAPHUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

THERE is a town not 100 miles from the metropolis, where there are ſomething under 1000 houſes, in five or ſix parallel but not equidiſtant lines, with ſome ramifications, more widely ſpread than peopled, and the extent of the whole pariſh is near 20 miles round. There are no fewer than five places for religious worſhip: the firſt of theſe is ſcarce a mile from the other four, which are within a very little diſtance of each other. It will eaſily be ſuppoſed the eſtabliſhed church claims the firſt place, and is, or was till lately, properly attended. The next in rank is a Preſbyterian meeting about 150 years old; and after it next in order an Anabaptiſt meeting of about 100 years ſtanding. A Methodiſt meeting roſe up about 20 years ago; and a ſecond ſhortly after, nearly adjoining to it, as a *par nobile fratrum*, in conſequence of a ſchiſm among the brethren, occaſioned by ſome notorious breach of morality in their paſtor. A Quakers meeting, after ſubſiſting not quite a century, was ſold and converted into tenements. To what, Mr. Urban, ſhall we aſcribe this diverſity of religioniſts and of opinions, among men who all profeſs to ſerve the ſame God, through the ſame Mediator, and in the ſame Goſpel? *Same* Goſpel did I ſay? Let me check myſelf, and reflect that certain perſons think THE *Goſpel* is preached nowhere but in extempore incoherences of Methodiſm; while others diſſent from the reſtraint of forms and ceremonies; and others again from them on the form of baptiſm; and the laſt diſſent of all took place, as was before obſerved, from the groſſeſt violation of all decency and decorum; becauſe the man who was to inſtruct others ſtood himſelf convicted of having *two* wives; while the great Apoſtle of the Gentiles was content with leave to lead about a ſiſter or a wife. In the latitude of ſentiment which human reaſon aſſumes to itſelf, is it not lamentable to reflect that religion, pure and undefiled in its principles and practice, ſuffers from the vagaries of weak and deſigning men? The Eſtabliſhment provides a fixed income for its members. Preſbyterianiſm, Anabaptiſm, Methodiſm, deal out their ſcanty pittance as far as mere caprice ſuggeſts, and reign alternately; and hence it cannot be ſaid that either congregation is in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate at preſent. CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

"THE ſubject of the baſs relief which decorates the pediment of the portico of the Eaſt India Houſe, is *Commerce* repreſented by *Mercury*, attended by *Navigation*, and followed by Tritons on ſea horſes, introducing *Aſia* to *Britannia*, at whoſe feet ſhe pours out her treaſures. The King is holding on his right arm the ſhield of protection over the heads of Britannia and of Liberty, who is embraced by her. By the ſide of his Majeſty is *Order*, attended by *Religion* and *Juſtice*. In the back ground is the city barge, &c.; near to which ſtand *Induſtry* and *Integrity*. The *Thames* fills the angle to the right hand, and the *Ganges* the angle towards the Eaſt.

"The ſentiment of this compoſition is, that a Nation can then only be truly proſperous when it has a king who makes religion and juſtice the baſis of his government; and a conſtitution which, while it ſecures the liberties of the people, maintains a due ſubordination in the ſeveral ranks of ſociety, and where the integrity of the people ſecures to each individual thoſe advantages which induſtry creates and cultivates."

We are obliged to the deſigner of this carving for this explanation of his meaning. A ſimilar explanation was circulated of the baſs relief in the chimney piece of the court room in this houſe. There ſeems, however, much yet to explain in the preſent inſtance; as, how our gracious ſovereign came to be made a *left handed* defender, and to hold his ſword *point downwards* in his right hand; how Mercury comes to be an emblem of Commerce, though we recollect him in the title page of Wells's "Antient and Modern Geography" flying with a ſcroll inſcribed, *gemmoque agit commercia mundo:* Here he points to a young female holding a quadrant and compaſs, like a Bluecoat boy walking in proceſſion to be preſented to the king. The Ganges, whoſe name is inſcribed on her urn, holds in her right hand the little ſceptre put into the hand of Indian deities, and in her left hand a *ſmelling bottle*. The waves conceal the

the *termination en Triton* of the sea god, who controuls the sea horse by putting his arms round his neck, and behind them is the bass-relief of an elephant's head. Asia in a turban opens a bale of leaves, rice, pines, &c. At the knee of Britannia is Liberty, under the figure of a little naked boy holding in his right hand the staff and cap of liberty, and laying his left under Britannia's left in her lap; and behind him is a lion's head. His Majesty almost sets his right foot on the British shield; and by him sits a woman hitherto unknown in any system of mythology, having her name, ORDER, inscribed on a bandeau, holding in her right hand on her lap a celestial globe, and in her left a lyre. Religion and Justice behind her hold, the one a folio, inscribed *Bible*, and in the left a long cross, and the other her scales; while Industry runs, as if out of breath, with a cornucopiæ under his or her right arm, and a bee-hive under the left; and behind this figure sits a woman with a book inscribed Integrity on her knees, her hands over it with a key and pen; whence we are led to conclude this is the merchant's ledger, with the key of his counting house and the pen of his desk. Behind is the city barge, instead of an East Indiaman; and the scene closes with the Thames reclining on an urn bearing his name, and behind his feet a swan among reeds. ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 11.

I HAVE so great a veneration for the writings of the Wits of past ages, that I cannot tamely see their admirable ideas and sentiments misrepresented, transferred from one to another, the language altered, and, in short, so tranformed, that one can scarcely recognize the original passage.

A correspondent of yours (p. 331), in the observations, which he has transmitted to you on Mr. Mant's late publication of Mr. Warton's Poetical Works, after many remarks on the futility of that Editor's objections to his Author, uses the following illustration:

"There is an admirable Spectator of Addison's, who mentions some Editor having given a most excellent character of his Author, as a man of great learning, genius, taste, &c and that he was endowed with every virtue,"—At last adds, "*but* he had a *slouch* in his *gait*."

Now allow me, Mr. Urban, to inform this ingenious gentleman that no such "*admirable*" paper exists in the work alluded to of that elegant author; the excellent passage, thus miserably mutilated by your correspondent, is to be found in the writings of a contemporary genius; Dr. Swift, in one of his letters to Mr. Pope, thus expresses himself in regard to their mutual friend Dr. Arbuthnot:

"But however he (Dr. Arbuthnot) is not without fault; there is a passage in Bede, highly commending the piety and learning of the Irish in that age, where after abundance of praises he overthrows them all, by lamenting that, alas! they kept Easter at a wrong time of the year. So our Doctor has every quality and virtue that can make a man amiable or useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of a slouch in his walk."

D. H. p. 129, requested the authority of some historian for the story of the Earl of Essex and the ring: why does he object to Mr. Hume's?

CRITICUS.

Alphabetical List of the principal Technical Terms introduced into the Pursuits of Architectural Innovation.

Eagle. A representation of this bird, placed on a stand, and usually cast in brass, was formerly placed in the centre of the choirs of our churches whereon was laid the book of the Gospels.

East. That part of a religious edifice where the altar is placed. Independent of the sacred intent of this arrangement, the situation is most admirably chosen for receiving a full portion of light from the South West during morning service; and at the afternoon worship, it becomes again illuminated from the North West. In modern ecclesiastical erections these considerations are entirely disregarded; and, were it not that we see in some obscure corner a table and rails, it would be a difficult business to ascertain if the structure were for the uses of devotion, or public entertainment.

Ecclesiastical Architecture. Is that mode of building which appertains to an Abbey in general, or in particular to a Chapel, Church, a Cathedral church, &c. These distinctions see under their several heads.

Echo. This sound being rarely to be heard in our antient piles, all recitations, or choral melodies, come to the ear distinct and intelligible; while in

in our modern edifices, as in the Court of Requeſts at Weſtminſter, St. Paul's cathedral, &c. &c. we find this ſound invades the ſenſes in the moſt painful and diſcordant manner, owing to coved cielings, large domes, &c. &c.

Edwardian Order of Architecture. That mode which prevailed during the reign of Edward III; the *chef d'œuvre* of which was St. Stephen's chapel, Weſtminſter; lately ſubmitted to a *ſecond* cruel and irreparable ſtate of havock and curtailment.

Elevation. In an architectural meaning, is the upright face or front of any building, whoſe various parts ſtand parallel with the poſition of thoſe who view the ſame; all returns or faces bearing on the ſides of ſuch fronts, and thoſe faces which are horizontally ſeen either below or above the ſight, not being noticed in a drawing laid down after this principle. This geometrical ſcheme is for the purpoſe of ſhewing the relative proportions of an edifice, and, by the ſcale of feet annexed, ſerves to give the ſeveral widths and heights of each particular.

Embelliſhments. The various ornamental devices diſpoſed on a building, either externally or internally.

Emboſs. Sculptures highly wrought in relief.

Enamelling. This art diſplayed in our antient works on tombs, braſſes, table decorations, inſignia, &c. both for religious or civil purpoſes, ſeems by the few examples left to have been carried to the greateſt height of perfection. Tombs in Weſtminſter abbey; Braſs, Eaſt Deering church, Norfolk; William of Wykeham's croſier, New-College Oxford; King John's cup, Lynn, Norfolk, &c. &c.

Entablature. That part of a fabric, which comprehends the architrave, frieze, and cornice. In our antient works it is generally to be met with, ſupporting parapets, battlements, &c. either externally or internally, to the main edifice itſelf; or is ſeen on the tops or finiſhings of monuments, &c. Entablatures are never placed over columns, as is the caſe in the Roman and Grecian orders. Columns with us are only deſigned (as already noticed) to ſupport arches in their ſeveral diverſified uſes and ſituations.

Equilateral triangle. That geometrical proportion which in our antient pointed arches ſeems to give to them the moſt pleaſing and ſcientific appearance.

Enrichment. See *Embelliſhment.*

Entrance. In an architectural ſenſe, is the opening which gives admittance into a court or building, either through a grand gate of entrance, a poſtern gate, a common doorway, &c.

Enthuſiaſt. A name of obloquy, given to ſuch men as truly and unequivocally admire the wonders of our Antiquities; who either eſſay to prove by writings that ſuch works are equal to the boaſted remnants of Roman and Grecian architecture, or who, by their faithful delineatory endeavours to copy ſuch examples, ſtand forward to corroborate the ſame.

Expence. A hoſtile ſubterfuge, current with moſt of our profeſſional men, when they will not encourage the revival, or, what is nearer the truth, a juſt "imitation of our antient Architecture." As thus: A patron of the art ſays, "I ſhould like to have a manſion or a chapel built in the Edwardian ſtyle." The Architect anſwers, "Oh, ſuch a mode is too *expenſive*" (he not chuſing, or is ignorant of the caſe, to obſerve that in this ſtyle there are ſeveral claſſes from ſimple to the moſt grand). Thus the laudable propoſal falls to the ground, in favour of what? Why, the ingenious Architect's own fantaſtical deſigns, or his "imitations" from the Egyptian, Eaſt Indian, or any other foreign ſpecies of architecture that he may chuſe to adviſe is the moſt eligible to be uſed on the occaſion.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Mr. G. C. JENNER, of Burbage, Wilts, has lately been a witneſs to the happy influence of the following recipe, in curing a moſt inveterate cancer in the lip of a perſon now living in that neighbourhood, and has heard of ſeveral inſtances of its wonderful efficacy, from the moſt reſpectable authority: "Take one part of red lead, in fine powder, and two parts of hog's-lard, mix them well together; and with the ſalve thus prepared, ſpread on lint, dreſs the cancerous ſore twice a day."

GRIZZLEDINA's is a *fair quiz.*

The Lines on a TAYLOR's promotion to a poſt of honour were not worth *two pence.*

ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE in our next; with RODDEN CHAPEL, PORTISHAM CHURCH, DR. PEART on SCARLET FEVER, &c. &c.

HALES-OWEN in July; and GAMLINGHAY as ſoon as poſſible.

64. *The Life and poſthumous Writings of* William Cowper, *Eſq.; with an introductory Letter to the Right Hon. Earl* Cowper. *By* William Hayley, *Eſq.*

THE motto prefixed in the title, from Pliny, Epiſt. IV. 17, at once explains the motive for this coſtly and extended piece of Engliſh Biography; nor are we to aſcribe the teſtimony borne to this admirable poet to the partiality of an intimate friend. We cannot, however, help thinking that the relicks of the poet might have been communicated to the publick in a more agreeable form than by detailing all the little imbecillities of his life and character. The weak ſide of the beſt of men is not always to be expoſed; and certain it is, that all we learn from this compilation is, that William Cowper was of a family reſpectable, for ſeveral centuries, among the merchants and gentry of England, and ennobled in the laſt century; that his father was rector of Berkhampſted, and his mother* was daughter of Roger Donne, eſq. of Ludham hall, Norfolk, and left him early to the care of his father, who ſent him, a weakly and diffident child, to Weſtminſter ſchool, to ſtruggle with all the perſecution of his ſchoolfellows; afterwards, when he was 18 years of age, he articled him for three years to an attorney, for the ſtudy of a profeſſion "which Nature ſeemed to have determined that he never ſhould practiſe." At the expiration of his clerkſhip he ſettled himſelf in chambers in the Inner Temple, where he gave a decided preference to literature and poetry. In his 31ſt year he was appointed reading clerk and clerk of the private committees of the Houſe of Lords, which place his grandfather and his uncle had held; but the "idea of reading in public proved ſuch a ſource of torture to his tender and apprehenſive ſpirit," that "an expedient was deviſed to promote his intereſt without wounding his feelings;" and he was appointed clerk of the journals in the ſame houſe of parliament, with a hope that his perſonal appearance in that aſſembly might not be required; but a parliamentary diſpute made it neceſſary for him to appear at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, to entitle himſelf publicly to the office. "His terrors on this occaſion aroſe to ſuch an aſtoniſhing height that they utterly overwhelmed his reaſon; for, though he had endeavoured to prepare himſelf for his public duty, by attending cloſely at the office for ſeveral months, to examine the parliamentary journals, his application was rendered uſeleſs, by that exceſs of diffidence which made him conceive that, whatever knowledge he might previouſly acquire, it would all forſake him at the bar of the houſe." He was unable to make the experiment. "The conflict between the wiſhes of juſt affectionate ambition and the terrors of diffidence ſo entirely overwhelmed his health and faculties that, after two learned and benevolent divines (Mr. John Cowper, his brother, and the celebrated Martin Madan, his firſt couſin) had vainly endeavoured to eſtabliſh a laſting tranquillity in his mind, by friendly and religious converſation, it was found neceſſary to remove him to St. Alban's, where he reſided a conſiderable time, under the care of that eminent phyſician, Dr. Cotton, a ſcholar and a poet, who added to many accompliſhments a peculiar ſweetneſs of manners in very advanced life." From December, 1763, to the following July, the pure mind of Cowper appears to have laboured under the ſevereſt ſufferings of morbid depreſſion; "but the medical ſkill of Dr. Cotton, and the chearful, benignant manners of that accompliſhed phyſician, gradually ſucceeded, with the bleſſing of Heaven, in removing the undeſcribable load of religious deſpondency which had clouded the admirable faculties of this innocent and upright man. His ideas of religion were changed from the gloom of terror and deſpair to the luſtre of comfort and delight. This juſter and happier view of evangelical truth is ſaid to have ariſen in his mind while he was reading the third chapter of St. Paul's Epiſtle to the Romans. Devout contemplation became more and more dear to his reviving ſpirit: reſolving to relinquiſh all thoughts of a laborious profeſſion, and all intercourſe with the buſy world, he acquieſced in a plan of ſettling at Huntingdon, by the advice of his brother, who was a miniſter of the Goſpel and fellow of Bene't college, and reſident at Cambridge. Their correſpondence, ſometimes in verſe, is unfortunately loſt, 'in the wreck of a thouſand other things, when he left the Temple.' From a private lodging Mr.

* Of whom is given a portrait that needs apology for the feebleneſs of its execution.

Mr. C. was introduced into the family of Mr. Unwin, who had quitted the maſterſhip of the free ſchool, and reſided in the town, having the living of Grimſton, with his wife, 'a young lady of lively talents, and remarkably fond of reading,' a ſon (afterwards miniſter of Stock, Eſſex, where he died) and a daughter. Here Mr. C. correſponded with Lord Thurlow and Mr. Joſeph Hill, and with his couſin, Mrs. Mary Cowper (a Madan by birth, and ſiſter to Frederick M. who died a ſoldier in America, about 1780), at the Park-houſe, Hertford, to whom he at laſt introduced the younger Unwin, to furniſh him with ocular demonſtration of his *ſponſibility*, by introducing him to one of his moſt ſplendid connexions. She loſt her huſband, we believe, in 1769." The elder Unwin having loſt his life in riding to his living, 1767, the family removed to Olney, Bucks, where the Rev. Mr. Newton was curate. In this new ſituation his time ſeems to have been chiefly devoted to religious contemplation, ſocial prayer, and active charity. The late John Thornton, eſq. ſupplied a fund for the latter. "The ſickneſs and death of his learned, pious, and affectionate brother made a very ſtrong impreſſion on the tender heart and mind of Cowper; an impreſſion ſo ſtrong that it induced him to write a narrative of the remarkable circumſtances which occurred at the time. He ſent a copy of this narrative to Mr. Newton. The paper is curious in every point of view, and ſo likely to awaken ſentiments of piety in minds where it may be moſt deſireable to have them awakened, that Mr. N. has thought it his duty to print it." Our ſentiments of it may be ſeen in vol LXXII. p. 335. In a letter to Mrs. Cowper, about his brother's death, he diſcredits the ſtory of the fortune-teller, as never told to him by his brother, nor recorded in his papers, though it was told by John Cowper himſelf to one of Mr. Urban's Reviewers, and repeated to the ſame by a ſecond perſon, at a conſiderable interval of time.

A chaſm of ten years in his correſpondence occurred about 1771, occaſioned by a new long and ſevere viſitation of that mental malady which periodically involved his ſuperior faculties in calamitous oppreſſion.

In 1766 he had "many anxious thoughts about taking orders, and he believed every new convert is apt to think himſelf called upon for that purpoſe; but they who have the leaſt idea of what he ſuffered from the dread of public exhibitions will readily excuſe his never attempting them hereafter.". "Had I the zeal of Moſes, I ſhould want an Aaron to be my ſpokeſman."

At Olney he compoſed 68 hymns for his friend Newton. He appeared in public as an author in 1781, with a volume of poems, in which is "The Progreſs of Error," with a preface by Mr. Newton. He commenced at once the character, which he deſcribes, of a "true poet;" though his "bold eulogy of Whitfield, and the acrimonious cenſure in which he indulged himſelf againſt one of Whitfield's devout rivals, Charles Weſley," were likely to obſtruct the ſucceſs of his volume in the world.

In 1781 he formed an acquaintance with Lady Anne Auſtin, widow of Sir Robert Auſtin, bart. ſiſter to Mrs. Jones, wife of a clergyman at Cliſton, within a mile of Olney, a lady of "uncommon colloquial talents, with whom he retained a cloſe friendſhip, and uſed to call her Siſter Anne. She prompted "The Taſk" and "Johnny Gilpin." But, in three years time, "delightful and advantageous as his friendſhip with Lady Auſtin had proved, he now began to feel that it grew impoſſible to preſerve that triple cord which his own pure heart had led him to ſuppoſe not ſpeedily to be broken. Mrs. Unwin, though by no means deſtitute of mental accompliſhments, was eclipſed by the brilliancy of the poet's new friend, and naturally became uneaſy, under the apprehenſion of being ſo; for, to a woman of ſenſibility, what evil can be more afflicting than the fear of loſing all mental influence over a man of genius and virtue, which ſhe has been long accuſtomed to inſpirit and guide? Cowper perceived the painful neceſſity of ſacrificing a great portion of his preſent gratifications. He felt that he muſt relinquiſh that antient friend whom he idolized as a ſiſter of a heart and mind congenial to his own. His gratitude for paſt ſervices of unexampled magnitude and weight would not allow him to heſitate; and, with a reſolution and delicacy that do the higheſt honour to his feelings, he wrote a farewell letter to Lady Auſtin, explaining and lamenting the circumſtances that forced him to renounce the ſociety of a friend whoſe enchanting

talents and kindneſs had proved ſo agreeably inſtrumental to the revival of his ſpirits and the exerciſe of his fancy." (p. 138.) For this lady's harpſichord he wrote verſes to old tunes; and there is not a more pathetic compoſition than that on the loſs of the Royal George to the March in Scipio, which drew tears from our Reviewer. "Let the reader, who wiſhes to impreſs on his mind a juſt idea of the variety and extent of Cowper's poetical powers, contraſt this heroic ballad, of exquiſite pathos, with his diverting hiſtory of John Gilpin." (p. 128.) "The ſecond volume of his poems not only raiſed him to a ſummit of poetical reputation, but obtained for him a bleſſing infinitely dearer to his affectionate heart; another female friend and lively aſſociate now providentially led to contribute to his comfort, when the advanced age and infirmities of Mrs. Unwin made ſuch an acquiſition of new or rather revived friendſhip a matter of infinite importance to the tranquillity and welfare of the ſequeſtered poet; a lady nearly related to him: their intercourſe had been frequent, and endeared by reciprocal eſteem, in their early years; but, during his long retirement, his fair couſin had paſſed ſome years with her huſband abroad; and others, after her return, in a variety of mournful duties. She was at this time a widow; and her indelible regard for her poetical relation being agreeably inſpirited by the publication of his recent works, ſhe wrote to him, on that occaſion, a very kind letter. It gave riſe to many from him, which I am particularly happy in being enabled to make a part of this work, becauſe they give a minute account of their admirable author at a very intereſting period of his life, and becauſe I perſuade myſelf they will reflect peculiar honour on my departed friend in various points of view, and lead the publick to join with me in thinking that his letters are rivals to his poems in the rare excellence of repreſenting life and nature with graceful and endearing fidelity." (p. 143.) They are 56 in number, and exactly anſwer the editor's character of them. Many of them relate to the publication of Cowper's tranſlation of Homer, which, it appears, was ſeverely criticiſed in its progreſs by Mr. Maty, and had ſome remarks from General Cowper. In one of theſe letters he tells an adventure with a little poem of his on a roſe given to Lady Auſtin by Mrs. Unwin, and printed in our vol. LV. p. 474, which Mr. Bull of Newport undertook to convey to Nichols, the printer of the Gentleman's Magazine. "He ſhewed it to a Mrs. C——, who begged to copy it, and promiſed to ſend it to the printer's by her ſervant*. Three or four months afterwards, and when I had concluded it was loſt, I ſaw it in the Gentleman's Magazine, with my ſignature, W. C. I could pity the poor woman who has been weak enough to claim my ſong. Such pilferings are ſure to be detected. Poor ſimpleton! She will find now, perhaps, that the roſe had a thorn, and that ſhe has pricked her fingers with it." (p. 237.)

Mr. C, 1787, formed a new acquaintance with Mr. Samuel Roſe†, a ſtudent of Glaſgow univerſity, juſt returning from thence, and came ſix miles out of his way to ſee him. "He came, I ſuppoſe, partly to ſatisfy his own curioſity, but chiefly, as it ſeemed, to bring me the thanks of ſome of the Scotch profeſſors for my two volumes." (p. 240.) To him he gives this character of Burns' poems: "I have read them twice; and, though they be written in a language that is new to me, and many of them on ſubjects much inferior to the author's ability, I think them, on the whole, a very extraordinary production. He is, I believe, the only poet theſe kingdoms have produced in the lower ranks of life ſince Shakſpeare, I ſhould rather ſay, ſince Prior, who need not be indebted for any part of his praiſe to a charitable conſideration of his origin, and the diſadvantages under which he has laboured. It will be pity if he ſhould not hereafter diveſt himſelf of Barbariſm, and content himſelf with writing pure Engliſh, in which he appears perfectly qualified to excel. He who can command admiration, diſhonours himſelf if he aims no higher than to raiſe a laugh." (p. 241.) "Poor Burns loſes much of his deſerved praiſe in this country through our ignorance of his language. I deſpair of meeting with any Engliſhman who will take the pains that I have taken to underſtand him. His candle is bright, but ſhut up in a dark lanthorn. I lent him to a very ſenſible neighbour of mine; but his uncouth dialect ſpoiled all,

* It was ſo brought. See LV. p. 474.

† Son of the late Dr. R. of Chiſwick.

and,

and, before he had half read him through, he was quite *ramfleezed*." (p. 248.) Mr. C. read the firſt book of his Iliad to Mr. Greatheed, who ſaid he had never entered into the ſpirit of Homer before, nor had any thing like a due conception of his manner. (p. 276.)

Of Mr. Haſtings's trial he remarks, that it was "the trial of a man who has been greater and more feared than the Great Mogul himſelf. Whatever we are at home, we certainly have been tyrants in the Eaſt; and if theſe men have, as they are charged, rioted in the miſeries of the innocent, and dealt death to the guiltleſs with an unſparing hand, may they receive a retribution that ſhall in future make all governors and judges of ours in thoſe diſtant regions tremble! While I ſpeak thus, I equally wiſh them acquitted. They were both my ſchoolfellows, and for Haſtings I had a particular value." (p. 281.)

He was glad to learn, from the papers, that his couſin Henry ſhone as he did in reading the charge againſt Haſtings, which muſt have given much pleaſure to the General, his *father* or *uncle*. (p. 284.) The General ſent him, May 27, 1788, a copy of verſes ſomebody had written in the Gentleman's Magazine for April laſt, obſerving that, independent of his partiality towards the ſubject, he thought the lines themſelves were good. (p. 300.) Theſe verſes were his own, as he acknowledges in a letter dated May 12, 1788. They were ſigned T. H. and addreſſed to Henry Cowper, eſq. and inſerted in our vol. LVIII. p. 350. He commemorates his uncle Aſhley, above 60 years clerk of the parliament, who died June 6, 1788, aged 87. His "Morning Dream" on the ſlave-trade was printed in our vol. LVIII. p. 1008.

P. 312, he ſtyles Mr. Bacon "a moſt excellent man, and a moſt agreeable companion," who viſited him for a Latin motto for the king's clock. "His old friend Dr. Madan's judgment of his tranſlation gave him the higheſt ſatisfaction, becauſe he knew him to be a rare old Grecian." (p. 368.)

In a letter to Mr. Johnſon, preparing for orders, 1799, he ſays, "Let your divinity, if I may adviſe, be the divinity of the glorious Reformation; I mean, in contradiction to Arminianiſm, and all the *iſms* that ever were broached in the world of error and ignorance. The divinity of the Reformation is called Calviniſm, but injuriouſly; it has been that of the Church of Chriſt in all ages; it is the divinity of St. Paul and St. Paul's Maſter, who met him in his way to Damaſcus." (p. 373.)

On the French revolution our poet has the following pertinent remarks: "The French, who, like all lively folks, are extreme in every thing, are ſuch in their zeal for freedom; and, if it were poſſible to make ſo noble a cauſe ridiculous, their manner of promoting it could not fail to do ſo. Princes and peers reduced to plain gentlemen, and gentles reduced to a level with their own lacquies, are exceſſes of which they will repent hereafter. Difference of rank and ſubordination are, I believe, of God's appointment, and, conſequently, eſſential to the well-being of ſociety; but what we mean by fanaticiſm in religion is exactly that which animates their politicks, and, unleſs time ſhould ſober them, they will, after all, be an unhappy people. Perhaps it deſerves not much to be wondered if that at their firſt eſcape from tyrannic ſhackles they ſhould act extravagantly, and treat their kings as they have ſometimes treated their idols. To theſe, however, they are reconciled in due time again; but their reſpect for monarchy is at an end. They want nothing now but a little Engliſh ſobriety; and that they want extremely. I heartily wiſh them ſome wit in their anger; for, it were great pity that ſo many millions ſhould be miſerable for want of it." (p. 379.)

"We had a viſit from one of the firſt women in the world, in point of character I mean, and accompliſhments, the dowager Lady Spencer. I may receive, perhaps, ſome honours hereafter, ſhould my tranſlation ſpeed according to my wiſhes and the pains I have taken with it; but ſhall never receive any that I ſhall eſteem ſo highly. She is, indeed, worthy to whom I ſhould dedicate; and may but my Odyſſey prove as worthy of her, I ſhall have nothing to fear from the criticks." (p. 383.)

Vol. II includes the life of Cowper, from the tranſlation of Homer to his death. "His active and powerful mind wanted no long interval of reſt after finiſhing the work of five laborious years. On the contrary, he very ſoon began to feel that regular hours of mental exertion

tion were essentially necessary to his comfort and welfare." (p. i.) He therefore readily entered into Mr. Johnson his bookseller's proposal to embark in the adventure of preparing a magnificent edition of Milton, illustrated with plates from designs by Fuseli, with select additional notes, and translations of the Latin and Italian poems. Mr. Hayley continues this project as a fund for erecting a national monument in memory of Cowper.

Mr Cowper's acquaintance with Mr. Hurdis, the late poetry professor at Oxford, commenced at Mr. Hayley's at Eartham, 1791, who maintained a correspondence with Cowper till his death, and outlived him about three years. Mr. H. styles him an exemplary divine, idolized by several fifers, and hopes his works will be published together. (p. 5.)

Mrs. Unwin had a paralytic stroke 1791, yet was able to travel with Cowper to Mr. Hayley's at Eartham, and stay there weeks. She died in 1796, at Dunham lodge, near Dereham, to which Mr. Johnson removed her with her friend.

'Lord S's vindication of the poor culprit in the affair of Cheit Sing has confirmed me in the belief that he has been injuriously treated; and I think it an act merely of justice to take a little notice of him.

"To Warren Hastings, Esq.
By an old Schoolfellow of his at Westminster.

"Hastings! I knew thee young, and of a mind, [kind;
While young, humane, conversable, and
Nor can I well believe thee, gentle *then*,
Now grown a villain, and the worst of men.
But rather some suspect, who have oppress
And worried thee, as not themselves the best." (p. 30.)

Mr. C's sentiments on the Constitution of his country are well worthy transcribing. In a letter to Mr. Hill, 1792, he says, "We suffer so little, that it is pity we should not agree. The possibility of restoring our discarded Government is, I think, the only point on which we are of one mind. If you are right, and it cannot be touched in the medical way without danger of absolute ruin to the Constitution, keep the doctors at a distance, say I, and let us live as long as we can. But perhaps physicians might be found of skill sufficient for the purpose were they but as willing as they are able. Who are they? Not those honest blunderers the mob, but our governors themselves. As it is in the power of any individual to be honest if he will, any body of men are, as it seems to me, equally possessed of the same option. For, I can never persuade myself to think the world so constituted by the Author of it, and human society, which is his ordinance, so shabby a business, that the buying and selling of votes and consciences should be essential to its existence. As to multiplied representation, I know not that I foresee any great advantage likely to arise from that. Provided there be a reasonable number of reasonable heads laid together for the good of the nation, the end may as well be answered by 500 as it would be by 1000, and perhaps better. But then they should be honest as well as wise; and, in order that they may be so, they should put it out of their power to be otherwise. This they might certainly do if they would; and, would they do it, I am not convinced that any great mischief would ensue. You say, 'Somebody must have influence;' but I see no necessity for it. Let integrity of intention and a due share of ability be supported, and the influence will be in its right place; it will all centre in the good of the nation. That will influence their debates and decisions; and nothing else ought to do it. You will say, perhaps, that wise men and honest men, as they are supposed, are yet liable to be split into almost as many differences of opinion as there are individuals; but I rather think not. It is observed of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, that each always approved and seconded the plans and views of the other; and the reason given for it is, that they were men of equal ability. The same cause that could make two unanimous would make twenty so, and would at least secure a majority among as many hundreds. As to the reformation of the Church, I want none, unless a better provision for the inferior clergy; and, if that could be brought about by emaciating a little some of our too corpulent dignitaries, I should be well contented. The Dissenters, I think Catholicks and others, have all a right to the privileges of all other Englishmen, because, to deprive them is persecution, and persecution on any account, but especially on a religious one, is an abomination. But, after all,

Valeat

Valeat Reſpublica! I love my Country, I love my King, and I wiſh peace and proſperity to Old England." (p. 100.)

"The monument of Lord Mansfield (he writes to Mr. Hayley, p. 146), for which you ſay Flaxman is engaged, will, I dare ſay, prove a noble effort of genius. Statuaries, as I have heard an eminent one ſay, do not much trouble themſelves about likeneſs; elſe I would give much to be able to communicate to Flaxman the perfect idea that I have of this ſubject, ſuch as he was 40 years ago. He was at that time wonderfully handſome; and would expound the moſt myſterious intricacies of the law, or recapitulate both matter and evidence of a cauſe as long as from here to Eartham, with an intelligent ſmile on his features that beſpoke plainly the perfect eaſe with which he did it. The moſt abſtruſe ſtudies, I believe, never coſt him any labour."

The idea of writing a poem under the title of "The *Four Ages* of Man" had been ſuggeſted, with a plan, to Cowper, 1791, by a very amiable clerical neighbour, Mr. Buchanan, curate of Ravenſtone, near Weſton; but he wrote only about 40 lines of it. (pp. 172—174.)

After he removed into Norfolk, Wakefield's edition of Pope's Homer falling into his hands, he reviſed his own tranſlation, but ſoon relinquiſhed it. (p. 202.) Towards the Summer of 1797 his bodily health appeared to improve, but not to ſuch a degree as to reſtore any comfortable activity to his mind. His digeſtion during his reſidence in Norfolk was irregular; but aſſes' milk gave him conſiderable ſtrength, and enabled him to bear an airing in an open carriage with Mr. Johnſon. "It ſeemed as if Providence had expreſſly formed the young kinſman of Cowper to prove exactly ſuch a guardian to his declining years as the peculiar exigencies of his ſituation required. I never ſaw the human being that could, I think, have ſuſtained the delicate and arduous office (in which the inexhauſtible virtues of Mr. Johnſon perſevered to the laſt), through a period ſo long with an equal portion of unvaried tenderneſs and unſhaken fidelity. Even a ſtranger may conſider it as a ſtriking proof of his tender dexterity in ſoothing and guiding the afflicted poet, that he was able to engage him ſteadily to purſue and finiſh the reviſal and correction of his Homer, during a long period of bodily and mental ſuffering, when his troubled mind recoiled from all intercourſe with his moſt intimate friends, and laboured under a morbid abhorrence of all chearful exertion." (p. 208.) In the Summer of 1798 he carried him from Dereham to the coaſt, paſſing a week at a time by the ſea-ſide. The frequent change of place, and the magnificence of marine ſcenery, produced, at times, a little relief to his depreſſive ſenſations. July 24 he received a viſit from the dowager Lady Spencer, who caught him beginning to reviſe his Odyſſey, which he had inſcribed to her. Such an incident, in a happier ſeaſon, would have produced a very enlivening effect on his ſpirits; but, in his preſent ſtate, it had not even the power to lead him into any free converſation with his amiable viſitor. (p. 210.) His only amuſement ſeems to be Mr. J's reading novels and his own works. To theſe he liſtened in ſilence, and heard all his poems recited in order till the reader arrived at the Hiſtory of Johnny Gilpin, which he begged not to hear. Mr. J. proceeded to his manuſcript poems, to which he willingly liſtened, but made not a ſingle remark on any. In October, 1798, the preſſure of his melancholy ſeemed to be mitigated in ſome little degree; for he exerted himſelf ſo far as to write, without ſolicitation, to Lady Heſketh; and his letter, gloomy as it is, deſcribes, in a moſt intereſting manner, the ſudden attack of his malady, and tends to confirm an opinion that his mental diſorder aroſe from a ſcorbutic habit, which, when his perſpiration was obſtructed, occaſioned an unſearchable obſtruction in the finer parts of his frame. (p. 211.) To a viſit from his highly-eſteemed friend, Sir John Throckmorton, his oppreſſive malady rendered him almoſt inſenſible. He ſtill continued to exerciſe the powers of his aſtoniſhing mind. On finiſhing his reviſal of Homer, March, 1799, Mr. J. endeavoured, in the gentleſt manner, to lead him into new literary occupation, and mentioned "The Four Ages;" but he replied it was too great a work for him to attempt in his preſent ſituation. He contented himſelf with writing ſhort poems and tranſlations, which form the appendix to this volume. April 25, at 5 in the morn, a deadly change appeared in his features. He ſpoke no more. His laſt words were uttered in the

the night. In rejecting a cordial, he said to Miss Perowne, who had presented it to him, "What can it signify?" Yet even at this time he did not seem impressed with any idea of dying, although he conceived that nothing would contribute to his health. The deplorable inquietude and darkness of his latter years were mercifully terminated by a most gentle and tranquil dissolution. He passed through the awesul moments of death so mildly, that, although five persons were present and observing him in his chamber, not one of them perceived him to expire; but he had ceased to breathe about 5 minutes before 5 in the afternoon. On Saturday, May 3, he was buried in a part of Dereham church called St. Edmund's chapel, and the funeral was attended by several of his relations. He died intestate. His affectionate relation, Lady Hesketh, has fulfilled the office of his administratrix, and given orders for a monument to his memory where his ashes repose. In the metropolis, I trust, the public attention for an author so eminently deserving will enable me to make his MSS. relating to Milton, now before me, the means of erecting a cenotaph in his honour, suitable to the dignity of his poetical character, and to the liberality of the nation, that may be justly proud of expressing a parental sense of his merit." (p. 220.)

Among other traits of his friend's character, Mr. H. observes, that "Nature had given him a warm constitution, and, thwarted in love, the native fire of his temperament turned impetuously into the kindred channel of devotion. The smothered flames of desire uniting with the vapours of constitutional melancholy and the fervency of religious zeal, produced, all together, that irregularity of corporal sensation, and of mental health, which gave such extraordinary vicissitudes of splendour and darkness to his mortal career, and made him, at times, an idol of the purest admiration, and, at times, an object of the sincerest pity. (p. 222.) The sweetness and purity of his real character did not perfectly preserve him from misrepresentation. Many persons have been misled so far as to suppose him a severe and sour sectary, though gentleness and good-nature were among his pre-eminent good qualities, and though he was deliberately attached to the established religion of his country. Few ministers of the Gospel have searched the Scriptures more diligently, and, in the days of his health, with a happier effect; for, a spirit of evangelical kindness and purity pervaded the whole tenor of his language and the whole conduct of his life." (p. 226.) "In describing his social and friendly faculties, it would be unjust not to bestow particular notice on the talent of letter-writing that he possessed in perfection." (p. 229.) "Pre-eminent as he was in warmth and vigour of fancy and affection, the quickness and strength of his understanding were proportioned to the more perilous endowments of his mind. Though he had received from Nature lively appetites and passions, his reason held them in the most steady and laudable subjection. The only internal enemy of his peace and happiness, that his intellect could not subdue, was one tremendous idea, mysteriously impressed on his fervent imagination, in a scene of bodily disorder, and, at such periods, recurring upon his mind with an overwhelming influence which not all the admirable powers of his own innocent upright spirit, nor all the united efforts of Art and Nature, were able to counteract. Though he was sometimes subject to imaginary fears, he maintained, in his season of health, a most magnanimous reliance on the kindness of Heaven." (p. 232.) "To estimate his character as a poet according to its real dignity, we should consider him as a poet formed by the munificence of Nature and the decrees of Heaven. He seems to have received his rare poetical powers as a gift from Providence to compensate the pressure of such personal calamity, and to enable him to become, though secluded by irregular health from the worldly business and from the ordinary pastimes of men, a singular benefactor to mankind. If we attend to the rise and progress of his works, we shall perceive that such was the predominant aim of this truly philanthropic poet, and that, in despight of his manifold impediments and troubles, Heaven gradually enabled him to accomplish the noblest purpose that the sublimest faculties can devise for their own most ardent exercise and most delightful reward. He had cultivated his native talent for poetry in early life, although the extreme modesty of his nature had restrained him from a public display of his

his poetical powers. Through many years of mental diſquietude and affliction, that powerful talent, which was deſtined to burſt forth with ſuch unrivaled luſtre, ſeems to have remained in abſolute inactivity; but, in different ſeaſons of a very long abſtinence from poetical exertion, his mind had been engaged in ſuch ſtudies (when health allowed him to ſtudy) as form, perhaps, the beſt poſſible preparation for great poetical atchievements. I mean, a fervent application to that book which furniſhes the moſt ample and beneficial aliment to the heart and to the fancy; the book to which Milton and Young were indebted for their poetical ſublimity. Cowper, in reading the Bible, admired and ſtudied the eloquence of the Prophets. He was particularly charmed with the energy of their language in deſcribing the wrath of the Almighty. By his zealous attention to the Scriptures he neceſſarily treaſured in his own capacious mind thoſe inexhauſtible ſtores of ſentiment and expreſſion which enabled him gradually to aſcend the pureſt heights of poetical renown, which rendered him, at laſt, what he ardently wiſhed to prove—the Poet of Chriſtianity—the Monitor of the World." (p 287.) "As ſoon as he found that the compoſition of moral verſe was medicinal to his own mind, he ſeems to have formed the noble reſolution of making his works an univerſal medicine for the various mental infirmities of the world." (p. 241.) In reference to theſe views, his biographer examines his "Progreſs of Error" and "The Taſk;" but our limits do not permit us to indulge in making extracts from his critique.—"Though Cowper occaſionally caught a certain air of Calviniſtic auſterity, he had not a particle of Calvin's intolerance in his heart." (p. 256.) Though he has given proof "that he could occaſionally aſſume the utmoſt ſeverity of invective, yet Nature formed him to delight in exhortation more than in reproof." (p. 258.) "I believe the happieſt hours of Cowper's life were thoſe in which he was engaged on this noble poem ("The Taſk"); and, as his happineſs was, in a great meaſure, the fruit of his occupation, it is the more to be regretted that ſome incident propitious to poetry did not engage his active ſpirit a ſecond time in the conſtruction of a great original work." His reply to Mr. Greatheed ſuggeſting to him the idea of a Britiſh Epic formed on the reign of Alfred is worthy inſertion here; and we regret that we muſt differ from Mr. Hayley on this ſubject. "He diſcovered reluctance to the undertaking; and, to the beſt of my recollection, principally objected to the difficulties attending the introduction of a fitting machinery under the Chriſtian diſpenſation. He pointed out the abſurdities of Taſſo, and the deficiency of Glover, in this reſpect: and thought that Milton had occupied the only Epic ground fit for a Chriſtian poet." Mr. H. has ſucceeded happily in his compariſon of Pope and Cowper as tranſlators of Homer; and his defence of the former, who, if not a cloſe or literal tranſlator, certainly gave Homer or Homer's ſubject no bad modern dreſs. Mr. C. was near ſix years engaged in *his* tranſlation of both Homer's pieces, from November, 1784, to Auguſt, 1790, including eight months illneſs; and he finiſhed printing in March, 1791; during which, he gave the work another reviſal. Mr. H. obviates Mr. Wakefield's *unjuſt* charges againſt both tranſlators. "The poetical powers of Cowper were indeed a gift; and his uſe of them was worthy of the veneration which he felt towards the Giver of every good. He has accompliſhed, as a poet, the ſubliméſt objects of poetical ambition. He has diſſipated the general prejudices that held it hardly poſſible for a modern author to ſucceed in ſacred poetry. He has proved that verſe and devotion are natural allies. He has ſhewn that true poetical genius cannot be more honourably or more delightfully employed than in diffuſing through the heart and mind of man a filial affection for his Maker, with a firm and chearful truſt in his word. He has ſung, in a ſtrain equal to the ſubject, the bleſſed advent of univerſal peace; and perhaps the temperate enthuſiaſm of friendſhip may not appear too preſumptuous in ſuppoſing that his piety will have no inconſiderable influence in preparing the world for a conſummation ſo devoutly to be wiſhed. Thoſe who are little inclined to attribute ſuch mighty powers to modern verſe may yet allow that the more the works of Cowper are read, the more his readers will find reaſon to admire the variety and the extent, the graces and the energy, of his literary talents. The univerſal admiration excited by theſe will be heightened and endeared."

The

The inferences to be drawn from Mr. H's memoirs of his friend are, that Mr. C. was neither fanatick nor bigot; that his conſtitutional bodily malady did not affect his opinion of the world around him, but merely himſelf; that he cheriſhed no narrow, uncharitable averſion to ſociety; but his only motive for retiring from it was natural, unconquerable ſhyneſs. Neither the ſatiriſt nor the cynick ſhew themſelves in his opinions of mankind; and that his religious notions, however orthodox and Chriſtian, never obtruded themſelves in his converſation or correſpondence; and that he was no diſcourager of human learning, but a profeſſed admirer of Greek and Roman literature. Perhaps it may not be ſo eaſy to gain our aſſent to the aſſertion, that he was no dupe to vanity or oſtentation of talents.

Mr. C, uniting the gentleman with the ſcholar and the Chriſtian, is no example to the advocates for Methodiſtical ignorance, prudery, enthuſiaſm, or auſterity; the practiſers of which may take ſhame to themſelves for placing a good life, or a good conſcience, or the means of inculcating either, in mortification, ſeparation from the world, ſadneſs of demeanour, and every practice and ſentiment that is unſocial and forbidding; and running about the world pretending a call to diſſeminate doctrines and notions not only inconſiſtent with, but repugnant to, the happineſs and comfort of all who are weak enough to follow them, but productive of poſitive miſchief and wickedneſs, encouraged by the idea that the greateſt ſinners are the greateſt penitents and more in the way of ſalvation, by poſitive evil producing a poſſible good, and leſſening the horror of vice to enhance the merit of virtue. The ſenſible reflection of Mr. H. in vol. I. p. 86, cannot be enough inculcated, that "Wherever the ſlighteſt tendency to mental derangement appears, it ſeems expedient to guard a tender ſpirit from the attractions of Piety herſelf. So fearfully and wonderfully are we made, that man, in all conditions, ought, perhaps, to pray that he never may be led to think of his Creator and his Redeemer either too little or too much."

65. *The Poetical Works of the late* Thomas Warton, *B. D. Fellow of* Trinity *College, Oxford, and Poet Laureate. The Fifth Edition, corrected and enlarged. To which are now added,* Inſcriptionum Romanum Delectus, *and an inaugural Speech at* Camden *Profeſſor of Hiſtory, never before publiſhed; together with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, and Notes critical and explanatory. By* Richard Mant, *M. A. Fellow of* Oriel *College,* Oxford. *In Two Volumes.*

THE title fully announces what we are to expect from the fifth edition, which might well have been compreſſed into a ſingle volume, had not the Editor, when "a field was opened for comment," found himſelf "unable to reſiſt the temptation of remarking his imitations, whether accidental or intentional, of other poets, and particularly of his favourite Milton." This is carried to ſuch a length, that five lines are frequently copied for the imitation of a ſingle word. The poet's imitations are ſometimes ſo frequently repeated, not only in his Laureate odes, but in others of his poems, that, in reading over the collection, particular words and phraſes are perpetually ringing changes in our ears; and, as it is the faſhion to pick up every fragment of a favourite author, we are almoſt ſurfeited with Wartoniſms. We would not be underſtood to inſinuate that this notation of paralleliſms began with Warton himſelf; but it is become faſhionable to the extreme. In an edition of Mr. Gray's poems, it was abſolutely frivolous; and, as it is become the faſhion of the preſent age to hold up the authors of the laſt in ſplendid editions, ſo it ſeems to be determined that both Genius and Reading ſhould be curtailed, while others affect both for the benefit of the preſent and future ages. Mr. M. is ſenſible the notes have "reached to a much greater extent than was at firſt deſigned or intended; but hopes they will be found neither altogether irrelevant, nor tediouſly numerous and prolix." We are obliged to him, however, for the memoirs of the poet, in which many new particulars occur, and ſome corrections of his biographers, particularly Anderſon, editor of the Britiſh Poets, Edinburgh, 1799. That errors ſhould ariſe in ſuch an edition is not to be wondered at. We learn that even Maſon could not conceal his being author of that ſplenetic yet arch effuſion, the "Heroic Epiſtle;" that Gray drew an outline, but was too indolent

dolent to fill it up, of a Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry: but, when Mr. M. thinks Mr. W's "reputation as an author not much increaſed or extended by his biographical works, though he commends the preface to his Hiſtory of Kiddington, he might as well have concealed Warton's having been once in his life in love with he knows not whom, and his drinking his ale and ſmoking his pipe with perſons of mean rank and education." Upon the whole, however, Mr. M. deſerves the praiſe of having given a *complete* edition of the poetical and other works of Mr. THOMAS WARTON. The lovers of antient art muſt for ever regret the final ſentence here paſſed on his Eſſay on Gothic Architecture, that it is *loſt* beyond hope of recovery. We recommend to Mr. M, as we have done to others, never to uſe the word Antiquarian as a ſubſtantive, but Antiquary.

66. *The Divine Inſpiration of the* Jewiſh *Scriptures, or Old Teſtament, aſſerted by* St. Paul, 2 Tim. iii. 16, *and Dr.* Geddes's *Reaſoning againſt this Senſe of his Words examined. By* Robert Findlay, *D.D. Profeſſor of Theology in the Univerſity of* Glaſgow.

REVELATION was never attacked by a more uncandid, diſingenuous, and artful opponent than Dr. Geddes. It muſt be matter of wonder how he drew-in ſo many perſons of eminence in ſacred literature and criticiſm (among others, his preſent antagoniſt) to eſpouſe his labours, all of whom, as well as his patron, a peer of his own communion, we heſitate not to ſay, he beguiled; and, though he excited a civil war among the Catholic party, who held him in deſerved deteſtation, his dying recantation, like that of Voltaire, has been ſtudiouſly concealed.

The preſent objection to the inſpiration of Scripture is pretended to be founded on the ſingle copulative *and* (και), whoſe preſence or abſence make a material difference in the ſenſe. In the firſt caſe, the text is to be read as in our received verſion: "All Scripture is given by inſpiration of God, *and* is profitable, &c." In the latter, "Every Scripture or Writing which is inſpired by God is alſo profitable, &c.;" without determining what that Scripture or Writing is.

Now, admitting the copulative to be wanting in the Greek copies followed by the Arabic, Coptic, and Latin Vulgate, the Ethiopic alone among the antient verſions affords evidence it was extant in the Greek MSS. uſed by the makers of it. *Scriptura* is, in general, applied by the Fathers to *the Scriptures*. Και is found in all the Greek MSS. collated by Wetſtein and Grieſbach, and only found wanting in one by Mill, and in all the Greek in moſt of the Latin Fathers who have commented on the New Teſtament. The preſent conſtruction is neither aukward nor ungrammatical. Our tranſlation and interpretation of the text is confirmed from the gloſſes of Greek commentators on it whoſe works have reached us. The ſame rendering and explication are corroborated by the judgment of later interpreters, both Proteſtant and Popiſh; ſome of them, at leaſt, of greater reputation, from their critical knowledge of the Greek tongue. The antient Latin and Syrian verſions of the place, which Dr. G. urges in favour of his ſenſe, do neither neceſſarily denote a partial inſpiration of the Jewiſh Scriptures, nor were underſtood by the fathers of the Latin and Syrian churches to inſinuate it. The concluſion is, that "All" or "the whole Scripture" is here expreſſly pointed out. A ſtronger concluſion againſt Dr. G. in this caſe ſhould, in our opinion, be the liberty he aſſumes to himſelf when ſaying, "Let my verſion be deemed a faulty verſion, and let the Apoſtle be ſuppoſed to ſay that the whole Jewiſh canon is divinely inſpired, I *would not believe it*. Yea, I *could* not believe it though, to uſe his emphatical language, an Angel from Heaven were to teach it."

67. *A Walk through* Wales, *in* Auguſt, 1797. *By the Rev.* Richard Warner, *of* Bath.

IN this inquiſitive age, when no method of ſearching after and gaining knowledge is neglected, while ſome truſt in horſes, ſome in chariots, this humble Antiquary puts all his confidence in his ten toes. True it is, he has been all his life a *pedeſtrian*, and none of his attempts to take a higher flight have ſucceeded. He has here put together, with additions and corrections, the letters written to a friend [J.... C.... eſq.] during his walk, and preſents them to the publick under the impreſſion that they may be found to afford ſome few hints and obſervations not altogether uſeleſs to thoſe whoſe

whoſe curioſity ſhall lead them to viſit the very ſtriking ſcenery of N. Wales. The route of each day is engraven and prefixed to the letter that contains a detail of its events; in which little ſketches the more conſiderable deviations from the public road, made in order to viſit particular objects, are marked with dotted lines. Theſe are intended for the direction of the pedeſtrian, whoſe *independent* mode of travelling enables him to catch beauties in his walk through an Alpine country which the incumbrance of a carriage, and even the indulgence of a horſe, prevents another traveller from enjoying. Mr W and his friend C. ſet out from Bath at 5 in the morning of Auguſt 14, 1797; and, with one change of raiment, and ſome other little neceſſaries for the comfort of the perſon, a drinking-horn, maps, and a compaſs, in their ſide-pockets, baited firſt at Weſtbv, then croſſed the Severn, where the *ſavage* character of the boatmen is deſervedly reprobated, proceeding to Uſk, 39 miles, whence the firſt letter is dated; the ſecond, from Brecon, 30 miles; third, from Rhaidar Gowy, 32; the fourth, from Havod, 23; fifth, from Machynlleth, 25, over the mountains; ſixth, from Dolgelly, 24; the ſeventh, from Bethkelech, 28; eighth, from Caernarvon, 25; ninth, from Conway, 25½; tenth, from Cernioge, 25½; the eleventh, Langollen, 23; the twelfth, Llanymynach, 24; thirteenth, Montgomery, 23; fourteenth, Wigmore, 24; fifteenth, Hereford, 23; ſixteenth, Wilton, 20; ſeventeenth, Tintern, 20; eighteenth, Bath, 38. Total, 469 miles in 18 days.

Mr. W will excuſe our objecting to his inſerting in the word *fite* a *c*; Plinſimmon for Plinſimmon; to the name of *Runic* circles, given to the circular involutions in Saxon architecture (p. 18). The antient name of *parvis* is improperly applied to an *ambulatory* (p. 39), or the priory-walk; for the parvis was the church-*porch*, and the ſpace before it, where buſineſs was tranſacted, ſhops, and even ſchools, kept. A tiſſue of adventures, a romance of an independent Welſhman, and an hiſtorical relation, occaſionally relieve the dry detail of objects. We do not, however, recollect that the *body* of Llewellyn was carried through Cheapſide *upon the point of a lance*, decorated with a ſilver crown (p. 53.) The *head*, crowned with ivy (corona *hederacea*, as Knighton), was ſet on London bridge. Letter IV. contains ſuch a pleaſing compendium of Mr. Cumberland's deſcription of Colonel Johnes's ſeat and walks at Havod (ſee our vol. LXVI. p. 941), and of the proceſs of working the lead mines, that, were we not reſtrained by our limits, we ſhould have been tempted to extract the whole. The Devil's bridge, over a fiſſure 120 feet above the obſerver, was conſtructed by the monks of Strata Florida abbey, about the cloſe of the 11th century; and *over* it was thrown, 1753, a ſingle arch, 29 feet in the ſpan. Through this fiſſure paſſes the river *Mynach*, and throws itſelf, by four falls, down at leaſt 210 feet. Our traveller and his companion were fortunate in their view, both from *Cader Idris* and *Snowdon*; though not ſo in miſſing the comfortable inn at *Feſtiniog*, and being turned out of that at *Tan y bwlch*, compenſated, however, by thoſe at *Caernarvon* and *Bangor*, and what they ſaw at both places. We cannot follow them in the whole of their track, which led them into Herefordſhire, where Mr. Urban's communicative correſpondent, Mr. Wathen, joined them, and walked with them to all the intereſting ſcenes in his neighbourhood, but, chief, the Wye and Tintern abbey; of which laſt an aquatinta view, by Alkin, after Girtin, makes a frontiſpiece to this entertaining and informing Walk, which wants not the foil of that over the ſame ground reviewed vol. LXV. p. 758, or of that by a Foreigner over England, in the ſame volume.

68. Gulielmi Hudſoni, *Regiæ Societatis Socio, & Pharmacopœi* Londinenſis, *Flora* Anglica; *exhibens Plantas per Regnum* Britannicæ, *ſparte creſcentes, diſtributas ſecundum Syſtema Sexuale*, &c.

THIS valuable work, being out of print, is republiſhed, at a lower price, without even the correction of the original preſs-errors.

69. *General View of the Agriculture of the County of* Suffolk; *drawn up for the Conſideration of the Board of Agriculture and internal Improvement. By the Secretary to the Board.*

IF we believe what the Secretary to the Board of Agriculture ſays, in the introduction to the preſent work, the ſyſtem of the Board was, at the firſt outſet, a *rudis indigeſtaque moles*. "In the

the first reports the surveyors were at liberty to make their returns in whatever manner and form they pleased; but, since the President of the Board has drawn-up and distributed a particular arrangement of the subjects on which he wished for information, and to be adhered to in the *corrected* reports, it has become necessary to cast anew the materials, which will necessarily be favourable, or the contrary, to the reporter, proportionally as the new arrangement coincides with the intelligence afforded by the county." Mr. Y. tells us, "the first edition of this memoir was drawn up under the idea that the Board of Agriculture wished for such a return, from the several counties, as should answer the various purposes, 1. of describing the most interesting features of the local practices, and noting the most remarkable deficiencies; the one as an example to other counties, the other for attaining the knowledge that might prove useful to this: 2. of receiving such a report of the statistical circumstances of the county as might enable the Board to combine, from various circumstances, the real state of the kingdom. These objects I fulfilled to the best of my abilities, touching very lightly on those articles which must necessarily be common to every county, and dwelling particularly only on such as had something more local in their merit. Such I conceived to be the wish of the Board; and, after above 80 reports had been received, I remain clearly of opinion that this is the true idea of a county report. If I am right in this, any chapter, section, dissertation, &c. that might be taken from the accounts of one county and, with equal propriety, inserted in another, or any observations that would come with equal propriety in a general treatise on husbandry, are not, properly, a part of the return of a particular district. If such a distinction is not adhered to, the report of a single county might swell into a complete body of husbandry. I trust that those who may have any opinion of the little talents I possess will readily believe that I could have expatiated largely in various divisions of this work; but I am apt to hold that the next evil to writing badly on a good subject is attempting to write well when the opportunity is improper: and I still conceive, that, in treating of any subject locally, all general deviations, however ably treated, are liable to the *non erat hic locus*." The Board of Agriculture was instituted in 1793; a number of returns, it appears, were made. To our knowledge some of these, after being printed, were circulated round the respective counties for the correction and enlargement of intelligent landholders; and these were again committed to the press, some of them with the bare marginal notes that were written with a pencil on a first perusal. Government granted to the Board an annual income, which, it should seem, when an account of it was called for by a respectable member of the House of Commons this year, had not been very regularly paid. One of Mr. Urban's correspondents, early in the institution, defended the Minister from the charge of creating a *job*, vol. LXIII. p. 795. Their queries and circular letter were inserted, ibid. p. 951. Within a year their survey of the kingdom was nearly completed; and they met with the greatest encouragement from his Majesty (LXIV. 780). We, who have no pretensions to agricultural knowledge, can only lament that this Board, of whose utility we have heard so much, should have been so long before themselves knew what they were about, or reduced the purposes of their institution into a form intelligible to others.

The division of the present report is into, 1. geographical state; 2. property; 3. buildings, 4. occupation; 5. implements; 6. inclosing; 7. arable land; 8. grass; 9. gardens and orchards; 10. woods and plantations; 11. wastes; 12. improvements; 13. live stock; 14. rural œconomy; 15. political œconomy; 16. obstruction to improvement; 17. miscellaneous observations; with an appendix of some particulars relating to certain parishes, viz. *Woodbridge*, by Mr. Loder; *Barnham, Troston*, by C. Loffi, esq.; *Fornham St. Martin* and *St. Genevieve*, by Dr. Ord; *Moulton*, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson; *Bury St. Edmund's, Barrow*, by the Rev. Mr. Ashby; *Welnetham*, by the Rev. Mr. Phillips. The plates are, a map of soils; an *extirpater*, or machine for clearing weeds, and clearing ploughed lands of weeds, invented by Mr. Hayward, of Stoke Ash, being a complication of 12 plough-shares, 8 inches by 9 inches; and a hayrick-stage, the platform of which can be raised or lowered at pleasure.

70. *An*

70. *An Examination of Mr.* Wakefield's *Reply to the Biſhop of* Landaff's *Addreſs. By* John Ranby, *Eſq.*

IF calm, diſpaſſionate reaſoning will avail with men who court perſecution, and are moſt mortified when it paſſes them by, this examination might be ſatisfactory.

71. *The* Chriſtian *Militant. A Diſcourſe, delivered to the* Ware *Volunteers*, Aug. 28, 1799, *at the Conſecration of their Colours. By* Henry Allen Lagden, *M. A. Vicar of* Ware *and* Thundridge, Herts, *and Rector of* Weſton Colville, Cambridgeſhire.

FROM Matt. vii. 20, Mr. L. obſerves, that "it is a diſtinguiſhing feature of the Chriſtian ſyſtem, that its doctrines are of a practical tendency, and, rationally interpreted, not only apply to the ordinary intercourſe and relations of life, but afford the ſafeſt guide and ſoundeſt direction for our conduct in great emergencies. In claiming a latitude of interpretation, we are not chargeable with preſumption, finding ſo many paſſages of holy writ that indiſpenſably require it, and reſtricting ourſelves, in the exerciſe of this latitude, to ſuch paſſages only as muſt remain a dead letter, if unqualified by liberal but cautious interpretation. The heavenly precept, to forgive our enemies, or the aweful intimation, that vengeance is the Lord's, could not—we ſpeak it with profound humility and reverence of his holy name—be intended to paralyze the energies which God and Nature have armed us with for our defence; could not be meant to interdict the ſevereſt vengeance which may be requiſite to ſlacken the ſinews of declared and felt hoſtility. Cold, indeed, muſt be that heart, and unworthy to participate the common bleſſings derived to us from our anceſtors, that did not emulate, in their preſervation, the generous zeal diſplayed in their acquiſition; which did not breathe a Chriſtian indignation againſt every attempt to undermine our faith, the baſis of our ſpiritual hopes, to derogate from our civil conſtitution, the foundation of our temporal enjoyments, or to ſhake the public order and tranquillity, without which no conventions of men can beſtow ſecurity or comfort on the individuals that compoſe them—what God has given, man ſhould preſerve. He deſerves the poſſeſſion of ſo ſacred a depoſit no longer than he has zeal and courage to defend it; and, whenever that defence is conducted with a due regard to Chriſtian benevolence, it is not inconſiſtent with the Chriſtian character, whatever calamities it may involve." By arguments like theſe, Mr. L. encourages the band whom he addreſſes, "diſclaiming any intention of reflecting diſreſpectfully on a ſect of Chriſtians whoſe principle of peace on earth, and good will towards man, cannot be too highly revered. But, as the extreme point of every virtue terminating in exceſs approximates a kindred vice, and as the times in which we live impoſe a neceſſity of relaxing the high tone aſſumed by the ſect alluded to, he has felt himſelf authorized to encounter, with ſome freedom, a prejudice which has always appeared, to his mind, deſtitute of any ſupport, ſolid or ſpecious, in the Scriptures."

72. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of* Hereford, *on* Wedneſday, July 17, 1799, *before the Right Honourable Sir* Alexander Thompſon, *and Sir* Giles Rooke, *Juſtices of Aſſize, &c. By* John Lodge, *B. A. Chaplain to Sir* Henry Tempeſt, *Bart. High Sheriff of the County.*

FROM Matt. xviii. 7, the preacher inculcates the importance of preventing offences ariſing from writings, converſation, and action; and paints the danger to be apprehended from the relaxation of morality, and that deſtructive ſyſtem of philoſophy which has lately brought ſuch calamities upon mankind, more than from the mad ambition and ſanguinary projects of our public enemy.

73. *The* Chriſtian's *Conſolation in Life and Death. A Funeral Sermon, preached in the* Engliſh *Church at* Rotterdam, June 10, 1798, *on the Death of the Rev.* Thomas Greaves, *ſenior Paſtor. By* John Hall.

THE preacher defines *the dead which die in the Lord*, mentioned in his text, Rev. xiv. 13, to be all who have *lived* in the Lord, had their converſion as becometh the Goſpel of Chriſt, and are faithful to the time of their departure of the world; and their reſt from their labours, *from henceforth*, to imply conſciouſneſs, ſenſibility, and actual enjoyment of real bleſſings and happineſs, from the time of their death, immediately after their diſſolution. With regard to the authenticity of this book of the Revelations of John, no part of the

the New Teſtament was more generally received during the two firſt centuries. It was numbered among the Apoſtolical writings by the Churches of Aſia and in Europe. The learned Mr. Lowman, and the great philoſopher Sir Iſaac Newton, both concur in their opinion, that no other books of the New Teſtament are ſo well atteſted as this. Mr. Greaves was educated under the Rev Mr. Wadſworth, of Sheffield, and purſued his ſtudies in the Diſſenting college at Northampton, under Dr. Doddridge, whoſe excellent writings are well known, and have been tranſlated into moſt modern languages; was ordained miniſter of the Diſſenting congregation at Palgrave, Suffolk; choſen co-paſtor with Mr. Sowden of the Engliſh Preſbyterian church at Rotterdam in 1752, and held this ſituation about 45 years. He was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, and died May 30, 1798, in the 74th year of his age, and 52d of his miniſterial labours.

74. *A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Diocefe of* Rocheſter, *in the Year* 1802, *and publiſhed at their Requeſt. By* John Law, *D. D. Archdeacon of* Rocheſter.

THIS charge, inſcribed to the Biſhop (late Dean) of Rocheſter, congratulates the clergy, a ſecond time, on the return of peace, and compliments the ſupreme head of our civil and religious conſtitution on his vigilance againſt anarchy and atheiſm, as well as the clergy in foreſeeing and exerting themſelves to prevent the deſigns and progreſs of infidelity, againſt which they are ſtill exhorted to watch, from an intereſt founded not only in ſelf-defence, but on the duties and obligations of their holy office. A contempt of the clergy is not generally manifeſt; and, wherever it is ſhewn, it uſually proceeds from men weak in religious principle, defective in moral conduct, or influenced by intereſted views. "No ſtronger proof can be given of the favourable diſpoſition of the laity towards us than in the late friendly interpoſition to relieve our order from vexatious proſecutions, inſtituted, not from any motives of piety, but from the meaneſt and moſt degrading ſelfiſhneſs. And if, in extending to us this humane aſſiſtance, they have been ſtrict in their demands for the diſcharge of our perſonal labours, let us not impute the demand to any other cauſe than to the conviction, that the good order of the community depends greatly upon our exertions. The reaſon is ſo honourable to us, that we may well deem ourſelves applauded by it, and, inſtead of murmuring at the requiſition, it becomes us to comply with it to the utmoſt of our power. In all the public debates on the neceſſity of the reſidence of the clergy in their reſpective cures, it muſt have been a gratification to us to find that the paſtoral office has been uniformly mentioned with that reſpect which is undoubtedly due to it, and which it cannot fail to meet with ſo long as the members of it recollect, that the advancement of the ſpiritual and temporal comforts of mankind ſhould be the great and unremitting objects of their purſuits."... "In anſwer to the charges of inſincerity, and of abandoning the doctrines we have ſolemnly undertaken to preach, we beg to aſſure our accuſers, that we require no other latitude of explaining the Articles of our Church than what may be warranted by conſidering them as articles of peace, comprehenſive in their nature, and, in any myſterious point of doctrine, to be received in ſuch wiſe as that doctrine is generally ſet forth in the Holy Scriptures. (Concluſion of Art. XVII.) Hiſtory informs us, that, in the original compilation of this work, there was a diverſity of opinion on ſome of thoſe points which are ſtill agitated among the believers in the revealed will of God; and, when the contender for juſtification by faith alone ſhelters himſelf under the article drawn up expreſſly on this very ſubject, we entreat him to extend his ſearch to the article that immediately follows, wherein he will find that good works are termed "the natural, nay, the neceſſary, effects of a true and lively faith."

In the *thirtieth* viſitation holden by the Archdeacon, the regular attendance of the clergy demands his grateful acknowledgments.

75. *Extracts from a Correſpondence with the Academies of* Vienna *and* St. Peterſburgh, *on the Cultivation of the Arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, in the* Auſtrian *and* Ruſſian *Dominions. To which is prefixed, A ſummary Account of the Tranſactions of the Royal Academy of* London, *from the Cloſe of the Exhibition,* 1801, *to the preſent Exhibition at* Somerſet Houſe, 1802. *By* Prince Hoare, *Member of the Academies of* Florence *and* Cortona, *and Secretary for Foreign*

Foreign Correſpondence to the Royal Academy of London.

THIS is the reſult of a plan, ſuggeſted by Mr. H, to obtain information of the ſtate of foreign academies, and of the arts and ſciences in their reſpective countries. M. Friger, preſident of the Imperial Academy at Vienna, communicated the ſtate of the arts, from the foundation of the academy, 1704, to the preſent time, when they appear to be flouriſhing. From the perpetual ſecretary of the academy at St. Peterſburgh we learn, that it is a kind of *college of education*, where 60 boys are admitted between the age of 5 and 6, and taught every thing elſe as well as the arts, under an *inſpector*, who is to regulate the whole œconomy of the college, and to be reſponſible for the governors and teachers of every kind, and not to truſt to their reports, but examine their progreſs himſelf, and to compel the utmoſt attention to cleanlineſs, of which he is himſelf to be the example, as the beſt means of health.

76. *Impartial Thoughts on the intended Bridges over the* Menai *and the* Conway; *with Remarks on the different Plans which are now in Contemplation for improving the Communication between* Great Britain *and* Ireland *through the Principality of* Wales. *To which are prefixed, Sketches of the Bridges, and a Map of the Roads. By a Country Gentleman.*

THE great improvement of the road at Penmaenmawr, and another by way of Shrewſbury and Oſweſtry, avoiding Conway, have ſo materially ſerved the intercourſe with Ireland, that it has been propoſed to erect bridges at or near Bangor ferry, over the Menai and at Conway ferry. The objection to the firſt is, the poſſibility of affecting the navigation, which this ſenſible writer ſhews to be a *poſſible*, but only an *occaſional*, injury to individuals. "The erection of a bridge over the Menai would not only promote the ends of national policy, but add to the local proſperity of the country, in a way which cannot be foreſeen or calculated. No expence, therefore, ought to be ſpared on an undertaking of ſuch magnitude and importance." (p. 10.)—"The general and local benefits to be derived from a bridge at Conway, though unqueſtionably great, would not be ſo important as thoſe from the other, inaſmuch as it would not neceſſarily lie in the direct line of communication with Ireland, and as a bridge over the mouth of a river could not produce ſo many advantages to the country about it as if it was higher up the ſtream, becauſe it does not poſſeſs ſo extenſive a circle of influence." (p. 15.) The objections to this plan are, the difficulty of navigating the high caſt iron arch of the 11 ſtone arches intended to be thrown from the caſtle-rock to a rocky iſland, to be joined to the Eaſt ſide by an embankment; whereby, the river being confined, the ſand will form ſo many banks, that, in no very long time, the only avenue left for ſhips of burthen will be choked up and cloſed; 2. the preventing the free diſcharge of land-floods; 3. the excluſion of a portion of the tidal waters; which laſt appears to this writer the moſt important. The navigation of the river Conway is an object of no trivial concern. It will appear to the attentive obſerver, that, at ſome early period of the world, it diſcharged itſelf into the ſea by two mouths. Nature cloſed one, and through the other it at preſent flows into the ſea. The moſt ſuperficial obſerver well knows that the ſands in this river are on the increaſe. Only a very ſmall part of it, called the Sound, which is ſituated immediately within the influence of the neck, and where veſſels may ride at anchor, has been deepened, and the central and upper parts of it are receiving daily accumulations; the only practical mode of improvement in this place would be, to give an eaſier vent to the diſcharge of the floods and the tidal waters, and by piling-up the entrance of the bar, and giving the river a more direct courſe into the depths of the ſea. This has been attempted, without ſucceſs, in the river Welland. An embankment in the Conway might ſpread the tide over Conway marſh, and probably over the flat iſthmus below the Orme's head, where it is with difficulty kept out. It is therefore proved, beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the erection of an embankment and bridge at Conway would be attended with ruinous effects to the navigation of the river, while a freer communication between the two ſides of the river would be attended with great general and local advantages. Conway will become a ſea-port of ſome conſequence, and a ſmall town gradually riſe at the Eaſt end of the bridge. The writer

writer ſuggeſts hints that care in framing the act may conſiderably leſſen the objections; but, preferring prevention to cure, he propoſes a new road, diverging to the South, from the preſent Cheſter road at St. Aſaph, over the Bwlch, on the traces of a Roman road, and purſued by Gen. Mytton, for the invaſion of Angleſea. An iron bridge, thrown over the Arw rocks, would be of the extent of that at Sunderland, and all private intereſts would be highly benefited. A project, entertained by certain reſpectable individuals, of carrying the road through North Wales to a harbour called Porth Dinellyn, forgetting the dangers of a lee-ſhore to veſſels coming out of, or going into, that harbour, with certain winds, during at leaſt one-third of the year. The road over Bwlch y Ddwy Taen, by Shrewſbury, ſaves 7 miles, and is very practicable. A multiplication of roads in a country like Wales ſhould be avoided, and the ſafeſt and moſt pleaſant be preferred.

77. *Experiments and Obſervations on the Medicinal Waters of* Hampſtead *and* Kilburn. *By* John Bliſs, *Member of the Royal College of Phyſicians in* London.

MR. B. having, in the courſe of ſeveral years practice, found that the chalybeate water of Hampſtead was productive of ſalutary effects to a great number of perſons, republiſhes what he had before ſaid of this water, and the medicinal one at Kilburn, in the VIth volume of the London Medical Review and Magazine. The former was known in 1698, and frequented as a place of amuſement in 1719; but fell off, when Dr. Soame wrote about it, 1734, and revived its uſe, which increaſed, during the laſt 20 years, progreſſively; and it is now, during the latter Summer months, much frequented by inhabitants of the metropolis. We have heard, however, that, ſince this pamphlet was publiſhed, in 1802, the chalybeate taſte has been much weakened; and it has been obſerved, that ſprings in general have been much affected and lowered in the courſe of the laſt Winter. The ſolid contents in a wine gallon of Hampſtead water are nearly in the following proportion:

	Grains.
Of oxyd of iron.....	$1\frac{5}{100}$
Of muriate of magneſia..	$1\frac{75}{100}$
Of ſulphate of lime.....	$2\frac{12}{100}$
Of muriate of ſoda, nearly	1
Of ſilex, about.....	$0\frac{38}{100}$
Total.....	$6\frac{75}{100}$

And that the gaſeous contents of a gallon are,

	Cubic inches.
Of carbonic air.....	10.1
Of an air ſomewhat leſs pure than atmoſpherical	90.9
	101.0

It is a ſtimulant, diuretic, beneficial in chronic diſeaſes ariſing from languor of circulation, general debility of the ſyſtem, or laxity of the ſolids, or where tonicks and gentle ſtimulants are required, and in cutaneous affections; the ſeaſon for drinking it from April to October.

Kilburn water was analyſed by Mr. Schmieſſer, Phil. Tranſ. LXXXIV. Mr. B. finds that a wine-gallon of it contains a variety of mineralifers, nearly in the proportion following:

	Grains.
Oxyd of iron not appreciable,	
Carbonate of lime....	$8\frac{40}{100}$
..... of magneſia..	$10\frac{75}{100}$
Extractive matter.....	3
Muriate of magneſia ..	33
..... of lime.....	$14\frac{75}{100}$
..... of ſoda.....	18
Sulphate of ſoda.....	$117\frac{50}{100}$
..... of magneſia..	265
..... of lime.....	42
Inſoluble matter.....	$1\frac{50}{100}$
	$513\frac{90}{1000}$

Gaſeous contents:

	Cubic inches.
Carbonic acid gas	18
Common air, of ordinary purity.....	5.5
	23.5

It is a gentle aperient, and removes indigeſtion.

78. *Sermons, ſelected and abridged chiefly from minor Authors, for the Uſe of Families. By the Rev.* Samuel Clapham, *M. A. Vicar of* Chriſtchurch, *and of* Great Ouſeborne, Yorkſhire.

IT was with great ſatisfaction and pleaſure we gave our teſtimony to the excellence of Mr. Clapham's Abridgment of the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln's "Elements of Chriſtian Theology," in p. 258. We juſtly praiſed the judgment with which it was executed, and highly approved its admirable tendency to promote in families a knowledge of the evidences of the Scriptures, and of the

the truth of the doctrines of our excellent Church derived from them. We cannot, as Mr. C. says of the Bishop of London's Lectures, "express a better wish to society than that this admirable book may be in every one's hands."

We have now to introduce to our readers the first volume of a selection of Sermons undertaken, evidently, from the same principle, and with the same motive of diffusing good, as the Abridgment of Christian Theology. The work is addressed to the Bishop of Lincoln; in which the editor observes, that it will be found to contain the same doctrines as the abridgment, to breathe a portion of the same spirit, and to contribute, though in a subordinate degree, to the advancement of the same important purposes. Mr. C, with great modesty, and at the same time with a manliness becoming a clergyman, returns his thanks to his Lordship for recommending him to the patron of the living of Christchurch; and, whilst he speaks with diffidence of his own talents, he seems to pledge himself, as a compensation for his implied want of them, to fulfil so conscientiously and faithfully the arduous duties of his station as not to disappoint the expectations of his patron. Though we know Mr. C. only by his writings, yet, estimating his professional character from some excellent visitation sermons on the duties of the pastoral office, we cannot but think that his practice will enforce his precepts.

Many miscellaneous collections of sermons have, within these few years, been published; but they do not, in our opinion, superfede the necessity of this selection. Those collections are chiefly from authors of great celebrity, such as Atterbury, Clarke, Sherlock; sermons above the level of ordinary capacities, and not sufficiently interesting to engage the attention of the generality of readers and hearers.—The editor expresses himself so clearly in pointing out the use arising from this publication, that he shall speak for himself:

"Many masters of families still observe the excellent custom of reading a sermon to their children and servants on Sunday evenings. But, instead of deriving the advantage from it which might be expected, the young people are often unable to command their attention—the servants, insensibly, go to sleep—and the reader is visibly as weary as his hearers. The reason is obvious. The discourse is not appropriate—it has probably no relation to the service of the day—it is metaphysical, or dry and uninteresting; so that the utmost satisfaction is expressed when the unedifying discourse is over.

"I have endeavoured, in this selection, to remedy these inconveniences; I have omitted that part of each sermon which would have been either not generally understood, or what, by its length, would have made it tedious; its design is not intellectual improvement in the closet, but spiritual edification in the family. Every reader of taste and piety will, I doubt not, be particularly pleased with the sermons of Richmond, Riddock, and, above all, of the incomparable Skelton. Every reader will, I am persuaded, think him possessed of unusual excellence. The third volume of his sermons has not been printed in this country, and is not, I believe, to be had, except by mere accident, of any London bookseller. The sermons which I have selected from it are, in the table of contents, marked with an asterisk.

"My intention was, to have confined my choice to the sermons whose texts were taken out of the Epistle or Gospel, or first lessons of the day. But, after a very minute research, I was under the necessity of abandoning that part of my plan, as I could not always find sermons well adapted to my purpose. In all these cases I have substituted one which bears some analogy to a striking passage in that day's service, although the words of the text are somewhat different; so that the reader will seldom find himself disappointed when he expects to meet with a Christian doctrine satisfactorily explained, or a moral precept strenuously enforced.

"Many of the sermons are confessedly very excellent, and, as pulpit compositions, may perhaps be classed among the first this country has produced, either in the two preceding centuries or in the present.

"Happy shall I esteem myself (Mr. C. concludes) if this publication be instrumental in influencing the minds, and engaging the affections, of those that read, and of those that hear, it, that they may be all fast tied and bound to the Church, in chains, not of ignorance and prejudice, but of understanding and of conviction, and may individually become ornaments of it, by genuine piety and irreproachable conduct."

Mr. C. has been diligent enough to select some of the most useful sermons in the English language; and, in the perusal of them, we were sometimes at a loss whether most to admire their taste and eloquence, or their instruction and piety. The names of Skelton, Richmond, Lawson, Scattergood, we have seldom heard. From Dr. Tucker, the

the celebrated Dean of Glouceſter, and from Bp. Pearce, the learned editor of Longinus, this volume is enriched with four or five admirable diſcourſes: it contains two ſermons adapted generally to the Epiſtle, Goſpel, or firſt leſſons of the day, or to the ſeveral ſeaſons of the year—a ſermon for Aſh-Wedneſday, Good-Friday, and Aſcenſion-day—in all, ſixty-three diſcourſes, comprifing from the firſt Sunday in Advent to Whit-Sunday, inclufive.

We recommend this volume as an excellent Supplement to the Editor's Abridgment of the Elements of Chriſtian Theology. To the young divine, who aſpires at excellence in his profeſſion, it will be peculiarly uſeful, as containing ſome of the beſt models of compoſition—to families and ſchools it will be valuable, as affording inſtruction in the doctrines of the Goſpel, and ſupplying motives to the practice of its virtues. Publications of a tendency ſo beneficial to ſociety as this before us we ſhall always be ready to promote, to encourage, and to recommend.

79. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, London, *on* Thurſday, June 3, 1802, *before the Society of Patrons of the Anniverſary of the Charity Schools. By* John Pridden, *M. A. F. S. A. one of the Minor Canons of that Cathedral. Publiſhed at the Requeſt, and for the Benefit, of the Society. With an Appendix, containing a brief Account of the Society.*

FROM the Song of Solomon, ii. 10—12, the Preacher illuſtrates an allegorical deſcription of "the mutual love and unity between Chriſt and his Church;" and, after pathetically expatiating on the diſtreſſes of thoſe "who are unfortunately deſtitute of the unſpeakable advantages of an early education, whoſe poverty, and not their will, precludes them from the ability of obtaining the knowledge of Religion;" and appealing to the tranſporting ſight of "a hoſt of innocents, reſcued from error, and enabled, by the public bounty, to know their God," ſubjoins,

"If there are among us any not already contributors to theſe charities, let them ſeize the preſent golden opportunity. Here is no deception; the modeſt dreſs, the grateful looks of theſe young ones, convey to our hearts the moſt irreſiſtible perſuaſion. In theſe ſchools nothing but what is ſober and becoming their ſtations is inculcated; no blandiſhments are imparted here: they are taught their duty to God, and to ſing their Maker's praiſe. They are inſtructed in no uſeleſs acquiſitions—in nothing but what can render them uſeful to ſociety; are guarded, by a virtuous education, againſt the temptations of the world, and are prepared to act their part well in it—Let me then, my friends, claim your indulgence in recommending theſe charities to your further generous protection. Theſe ſolemn meetings exhibit to our view what an aſtoniſhing maſs of public benefit accrues by the voluntary and united aid of individuals. Thouſands, now preſent, bow with duteous gratitude for your ſeaſonable relief. They will, in a few years, requite your kindneſs, in becoming uſeful members of ſociety; and they will hereafter, at the laſt day, add to your joy by pleading for you, and ſaying, "Theſe are they that cloathed us when we were naked; theſe are they through whoſe means we were firſt inſtructed to know Thee, the only true God, and Jeſus Chriſt his Son."

Not wiſhing to tear open wounds which we hope are for ever cloſed, we forbear to beſtow thoſe commendations which are juſtly due to the conciliatory ſpirit which induced the worthy Preacher to ſtand forth "at a very ſhort notice." Many thouſands who heard the diſcourſe diſtinctly, in every quarter of the church, will perfectly well underſtand this alluſion.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

80. *Monumens antiques inedits; ou, nouvellement expliqués: Collection des Statues, Bas Reliefs, Buſtes, Peintures, Moſaïques, Gravures, Vaſes, Inſcriptions, Medailles, & Inſtrumens; tirés des Collections nationales & particulieres, & accompagnés d'un Texte explicatif. Par* A. L. Millin, *Conſervateur des Antiques, Medailles, & Pierres gravées de la Bibliotheque Nationale de* France, *Profeſſeur d'Hiſtoire & d'Antiquités,* &c. &c. &c.

THIS is a ſpecimen of the uſe which the Ravagers of Europe make of their ill-gotten ſpoils of Science and Learning. Their Antiquary ſeems to be bewildered in the maſs, and begins, by ſlow degrees, to digeſt his ideas on them, as ſupplementary to the *Recueil* of Caylus, and the *Monumenti antichi inediti* of Guattani; which laſt, we believe, went not farther than a few numbers: but his explications diſplay a parade of mythological learning that leaves the ſubject juſt where he found it.

The firſt volume, inſcribed to Profeſſor Heyne, contains a Sardonyx, whereon is carved, in relief, a man, almoſt naked, watering four horſes, while another man, cloathed, holds a vaſe, and behind the horſes is a term of Bacchus.

chus. It is surely in vain to labour after historical or mythological facts to illustrate or fix the date of such a gem.

The second article is a brass coin, with a rude head, and on the reverse a bow and club, and under them HPAKA, which Eckhel refers to *Heraclium*, in the Taurica Chersonesus, and Sestini to *Heraclea Pontica*. Millin agrees with Eckhel.

Article III. a cinerary urn, inscribed

D M
CAESENNIAE
GRAPIES MATRIS,

contains nothing new.

Article IV. treats of some medals of *Panticapæa*, on the Bosphorus. Motraye ascribed such to *Palermo*; and none, till Pellerin, assigned the right place. One of these is re-engraved more correctly than by Pellerin. They bear the heads of Hercules and Pan.

Article V. is a vase with the story of Actæon discovered by his dogs, which furnishes a profuse and idle display of erudition. It gives occasion, however, to a curious trait of modern times. During the reign of terror a feudal monument was denounced to a representative, not here named, because he was unfortunate; who had, with a dangerous exaltation, a good mind; the exaggeration of his ideas was owing to false ideas of the love of good; and he did important services to literature, no less than hindering *the antique medals of the library from being put into the national crucible*. He was told there was, in a certain town not far out of his road, a piece of tapestry representing a lord causing one of his vassals to be devoured by his dogs for having killed a hare. He went there; the Society of Jacobins assembled in the night, and the abominable tapestry was carried to the market-place by torch-light, torn to pieces, and burnt. It probably represented only the story of Actæon. We learn, also, that Saint Auge is a miserable translator of Ovid, and C. Gail of Xenophon. The other designs on this vase can have no relation to Actæon.

Article VI. is a coin of *Pacatianus*, whose name does not occur in the list of emperors, but who is supposed to have opposed Philip, and been put to death by his troops on the approach of Decius against him. His medals are not unknown to numismatic writers; but the inscription, AN. MILL. ET PRIMO, after *Romæ æternæ*, favours, to us, of something more than uncommon.

Article VII. are two sides of a stone brought by Michaux from ruins on the Tigris, supposed to be those, 20 miles South-east from Bagdad, called *Tak Kesra*, described in Yves' Travels, I. 288, and called, by Europeans, *the gardens of Semiramis*. The characters are the same as on the Babylonish bricks; but here is no attempt to explain them.

Article VIII. treats of the silver shield, called the "Shield of Scipio," found in the Rhone, near Avignon, in 1656, weighing a *myriagram*, 3 *hectograms*, 7 *decimetres*, 3 *millimetres* and an half, diameter, first engraved by Spon, who supposed it represented the Continence of Scipio, and inserted in Drakenborch's edition of Silius Italicus. Winkelman referred it to the restoration of Briseis to Achilles. This explanation is adopted by Millin, who refers the execution to the Romans under Severus.

Article IX. consists of a number of inscribed altars found at *St. Beat*, in the county of Cominges, on demolishing a chapel: 1. Inscribed,

ASTOILVN
NO. DEO
C. FABIVS
LASCIVOS
V S L M,

was erected to Hercules Astoilunus, by C. Fabius Lascivas, a name common in inscriptions.

2. ARARDO
DA EO
IP. F
V S L M,

to the deity *Arardus*, as little known as his votary.

3. ABLLION
DERRO
BORROC [NIEC
V S L M.

Abellio may be the Apollo of the Greeks, and *Rocius* his votary.

4. A square stone or tile, inscribed MARCVS SEVERVS, preserves, probably, the name of the *workman*.

Article X. A marble sarcophagus, from the Tivoli gardens, of Bontin, who amused himself with his literary friends, and perished in the revolutionary tyranny, at the age of 75. This dissertation on sarcophagi contains nothing new or interesting.

Article XI. A cameo, with the head of Iris, incorrectly engraved by Caylus, II. pl. iv. 3.

Article XII. A painting on a Greek vase,

vaſe, repreſenting *a woman waſhing her hands, a winged genius bringing a towel.*

Article XIII. Painting on another vaſe, repreſenting three women dancing, while a winged genius plays on a tambour.

Article XIV. An inſcription found in the foundations of Bourbon Lancy caſtle, 1792, and diſcovered by Cleriſſerand, 1799:

C. IVLIVS EPOREDICIS. F MAGNVS
PRO L. IVLIO CALENO FILIO
BORMONIEE DAMONAE
VOT. SOL.

Eporedirix was a general of horſe among the Æduï, attached to Cæſar (B. G. VII. 38—40) till his defeat at Gergovia, when they revolted from him, but he was not warmly received by his countrymen (ibid. 54, 55). Another and different perſon of this name was made priſoner at the battle before the ſiege of Aleſia. This article has been printed ſeparately in 8vo.

Article XV. Another dance of a fatyr and two bacchantes, on a Greek vaſe.

Article XVI. A cameo, repreſenting the heads of Severus and his wife, Julia Domna, and their two ſons, Caracalla and Geta.

Articles XVII. XVIII. Two rich cinerary urns.

N° IV. Article XIX. is a cameo, ſuppoſed of the head of Ulyſſes, covered with a cap called Πιλίδιον, or *Pilous*, or the "Cap of Ulyſſes," his left arm covered with the Ægis, and his right wielding a maſſive lance.

Article XX. exhibits a bas-relief of four genii, two on each ſide of what the critick calls the "throne of God," an arm-chair, covered with a veil. Two of the genii bear on their ſhoulders the immenſe ſickle (*harpè*) of Saturn, conſidered as Time. One of the other two holds a fragment of a ſtaff or ſceptre.

Article XXI. A gold patera, found, 1774, at Rennes, by ſome labourers pulling down a houſe belonging to the chapter, in a yellowiſh ſoil, mixed with lime and gravel and human bones, thrown together promiſcuouſly. The ſubject is a drinking-match between Bacchus and Hercules; the latter, in Mr. M's opinion, appears completely *done up*, and taking his laſt draught. On the inner circle is the triumph of the former and his attendants. On the rim are 16 medals in circles, alternately differently adorned, let-in ſo that both the face and reverſe may be ſeen; and the cavity has dotted letters, to direct the workmen where to place them. They are of Hadrian, Geta, Marcus Antoninus, Fauſtina, Antoninus Pius, Geta, Commodus, Fauſtina ſen. Severus, Caracalla, Antonimus Pius, Fauſtina ſen. Antoninus Pius, Commodus, Severus, Julia Domna. It has been a patera rather for ſhew than uſe, made about the time of Severus. When it were found, four medals of Poſthumus, faſtened by chains to a large fibula, all of gold, and all, perhaps, buried together by an earthquake, which threw down the houſe on the inhabitant, whoſe body was found, not far off, almoſt entire. This patera has been modeled by Miomuel, who has a valuable collection of ſulphurs in ſeries from various pateræ. M. Kœhler is going to publiſh a variety of pateræ, &c. of different nations, found in Ruſſia.

Of this curious vaſe Mr. Weſton gives the following perſpicuous account, in his "Praiſe of Paris," p. 35—41:

"The great curioſity in the glaſs-caſes of the medal-room is a gold diſh found at Rennes, 1774, of the year 960 of Rome, and 208 of Chriſt. Its ſize, its preſervation, and its workmanſhip, are all extraordinary. It was found in repairing a houſe at Rennes, belonging to the chapter, 6 feet 2 inches below the ſurface, with a claſp, a chain 4 feet 1 inch in length, 4 coins of Poſthumus, encircled with filligree, and furniſhed with a ring to hang them about the neck, and 93 imperials, of which 34, the flower of the die, are placed in the ſeries of Emperors *. The whole together weighed 70 oz. For ſome time it was undetermined whether theſe treaſures ſhould belong to the canons or to the king; if to the former, they were deſtined to the melting-pot: fortunately, a ſmall majority gave them to the royal cabinet. The whole of the National Collection was once, during two hours, in the reign of terror, deſtined to be melted; the brutal order for a general fuſion of the king's medals was actually given, though never executed, owing to the eloquence of ſome man of taſte in the committee, who contrived to delay it, and finally overſet it†. I ſhall dwell, at preſent, principally on the round gold diſh and its ornaments, the diameter of which is 9 inches 4 lines, the weight 48 oz. French meaſure and French

* Theſe are alſo mentioned by Millin.

† See before, p. 451.

weight.

weight. Round the diſh are 16 imperial heads, let into the border, with wreaths of parſley-leaves, or laurel, encircling each. The coins begin at Hadrian, and end at Julia Domna. This border ſurrounds two bas-reliefs, of which the largeſt forms the centre-piece. Of the 16 imperial coins, two of them have intereſting reverſes; for, in order to examine them, the coins have been taken out, deſcribed, and replaced exactly as they were. The reverſe of the fourth is of Fauſtina Aug. Fauſt. Aug. Pii Aug. Fil. a woman ſtanding, holding in her right hand a wreath, in her left a ſpear; Lætitiæ Publicæ, mentioned, indeed, by Raſch, but not in Vaillant or Eckhel. The fourteenth in the circle is Commodus, when young, with Hilaritas on the reverſe. The ſeventh is Commodus, more advanced, with a cap of liberty in the right hand of a female, and a ſpear in her left, reſting on her ſhoulder. Libert. PM. TRP. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. The ſixth is of Geta. Septimius Severus is ſeated on a throne, and full-faced between his two ſons, at that time conſuls, the eldeſt for the third time, and his brother for the ſecond (in the year of Rome 960, Chriſti 208), Pontif Coſ. II. In this coin the legend is SIIP GIITA, for SEPT. GETA. In Gori, vol. I. p. 161, N° 100, is an inſcription with two II's, to expreſs an E, in the words Felix, fecit, felici; Fiilix, fiicit, fiilici. See alſo Fabretti and Gruter *. The bas-reliefs on the diſh repreſent the aſſociation of Bacchus and Hercules in the centre-piece, in which there are 8 figures. Hercules is ſeated on a rock, and has a cup in his hand, which he holds out to Bacchus, as if it were to be filled. Bacchus is alſo ſeated in the centre, with a panther at his feet, a young faun below him, playing on a double flute, and Pan, horned, behind him, on the ſeven-reed-pipe. On each ſide of Pan are the Graces; and on their right hand ſtands Silenus, crowned with ivy. The exterior bas-relief repreſents a proceſſion, led by a Bacchanal, playing on cymbals, of a variety of groupes, all relating to Hercules and Bacchus. Citizen A. L. Cointreau was the firſt who read three papers, at the National Inſtitute, on this ineſtimable treaſure of antiquity, on the 13th, 18th, and 23d Fructidor, in the 9th year of the Republick. Citizen Millin has alſo prepared a diſſertation, and a plate, which will give an improved repreſentation of this precious morſel. Citizen Cointreau is of opinion that this diſh was preſented to Severus either on the promotion of his ſons to the conſulſhip or on his departure for England, ſignified on his coins by the legend Profect. Aug. This ſeems, to me at leaſt, a very forced explanation, and has very little connexion with the repoſe of Hercules, as it were, in the arms of Bacchus, which the bas-relief evidently exhibits. It might be mentioned, with ſome propriety, in this place, that the two II's on the coin of Geta, recorded by Cointreau, may have been introduced to ſhew the broad and lengthened ſound of *e* and *i*. E in Geta, as in the Greek Η, or as the two AA's in the word ROMAAN on a coin of Rome in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Millin, ſen. at Paris, mark the quantity of the ſecond ſyllable of Romanorum. See AA for A longo in Gruter three times: AAceteris DCXXX; Paaſtores CL VII; Thraacum CCCCLXX."

* This is rather an inaccuracy of the ſculptor, than a grammatical variation.

Article XXII. is an altar converted into a font in the church of *Halinghen*, near Boulogne. The inſcription,

EI DEO IOVI
VICVS
DOLVCENS
CV. VITALIS
PRISC. . . . . .

ſignifying that it was erected to "all the gods and goddeſſes, and particularly to Jupiter, by Vitalis Priſcus, the *curator* or chief magiſtrate of the town of Dole.

N° V. contains a Greek vaſe brought from Naples by Paroi, painted, on one ſide, with the hiſtory of Oreſtes perſecuted by the Furies, and protected by Apollo and Mineva; and his expiation on the other ſide, with the figures of Bacchus, Ariadne, and a ſatyr, &c.; a bas-relief of Arabeſque workmanſhip. Another Greek vaſe from the ſame collection, repreſenting a Victor in the race, and the figure of Victory.

A new edition of *Morelli Theſaurus Græcæ Poëſeos* (now become very ſcarce) being conſidered as a deſideratum in Greek literature, Mr. Lunn, of the Claſſical library, Soho-ſquare, in conjunction with the proprietor of the former edition, has undertaken to republiſh it, with great improvements, ſuggeſted by men of learning in this country, under the direction of a celebrated metrical ſcholar abroad.

THE TRIUMPH OF COMMERCE,
A POEM;
By T. R. ROBINSON *.
Addreſſed to Mr. W. RITCHIE †,
of BELFAST.

HIGH on a cliff, upon the ſea-beat ſhore,
Hibernia heard the diſtant tempeſt roar;
Her golden lyre upon a rock was hung,
Which with the whiſtling winds more mournful ſung: [wind,
Her ſea-green veſt looſe floated in the
Penſive ſhe ſat, upon a rock reclin'd;
Low at her feet was plac'd her pond'rous ſpear, [fear;
Of power to ſtrike the tyrant's heart with
'Gainſt it nor ſhield nor cuiraſs can avail,
Nor can the ſteely ſtrength of ſhining mail.
She mourn'd her ſons unſkill'd in naval arts,
Though bleſs'd by Nature with courageous hearts; [land;
Commerce ſhe call'd from fartheſt India's
The nymph appear'd upon the yellow ſand;
"Go," ſaid the Queen, "to Caledonia bear
Our mandate; ſwiftly cleave the yielding air;
Bid her inſtruct my ſons to fell the pine,
To bend the oak, the ſhapeleſs maſs to join;
From which Britannia ſees her glory riſe,
Her fame unbounded as the trackleſs ſkies."
Scarce had ſhe ſpoke, impatient of delay,
The Nymph her ſandals ſeiz'd, and ſtrode away, [on high,
Then down the ſteep ſhe plung'd, and roſe
And cut with equal wings the ſtormy ſky:
Gold were her garments, diamond claſps behind [wind:
Suſtain'd the veſts that wanton'd in the
Inlaid with pearls the coſtly veſtures ſhine,
And flaming hyacinths and ſapphires join
In chearful radiance, and in temper bland,
Which here congenial meet from every land:
Green were her ſandals, lac'd with oozy weed, [ſpeed.
And white her pinions, like the wind in
When now arriv'd nigh Caledonia's lands,
Array'd in armour bright the goddeſs ſtands,
Her plumy helm was rough with many a ſcar, [war;
And on her ſhield ſhe bore the marks of
Gold was the helm, the flaming creſt on high
Blaz'd like a meteor thro' the troubled ſky.
High o'er the helm aroſe a ſhady plume,
As when Caucaſean rocks their pines aſſume,
The verdant trees the lofty mountain hide,
He ſhakes the ſounding foreſt on his ſide.
High o'er the creſt a prickly thiſtle tow'rs,
Green were the leaves, and ſilver were the flow'rs;
The golden ſhield keen glitt'ring from afar,
A dreadful omen to her foes in war,
Upon its field a Lion ſpreads his paws,
Shakes his diſtended mane, and opes his jaws. [fight,
She ſhook her ſpear, the dread of kings in
The flaming cuiraſs gleam'd a dreadful light.
Her glitt'ring cuiſhes were a mingled maſs
Of gold, of ſilver, and of mountain-braſs.
The Goddeſs ſpoke—"To what place are you bent?"
She thus replied—"By fair Hibernia ſent,
To thee I come, nor hope I come in vain,
Since I for this have croſs'd the ſtormy main,
To bid thee teach her ſons each naval art,
And chooſe ſome Chief this knowledge to impart.
From which Britannia ſees her glory riſe,
Her fame unbounded as the trackleſs ſkies."
The Queen aſſented, and produc'd the man,
And ſhew'd him to the Nymph, and thus began: [may ſmile,
"Ingenious RITCHIE! Commerce now
And ſhew her bleſſings o'er Hibernia's iſle:
Go, teach her ſons to raiſe the ſhip on high,
The pointed maſt high towering to the ſky:
But go, thy ſtay no longer I detain,
Go, ſeek Iernè o'er the war'ry plain;
And then, my ſon, conſult Hibernia's good,
And teach her ſons to ſtem the rapid flood;
To brave the ſtorm, deep lowering from afar,
And fearleſs meet the elemental war."
Swift as ſhe ſaid, they vaniſh'd from her view,
Unfurl'd the ſails, and o'er the ocean flew;
The active Nymph * each hoſtile wind repell'd, [ſwell'd;
And ſtill with proſp'rous gales the canvas
Hibernia's rocks now roſe upon the ſight,
And clouds high hov'ring o'er the mountain's † height,
Whoſe pointed promontories roughly frown,
And, as a buckler, guard th' induſtrious town, [grand,
Which, dim in miſty ‡ robe, of aſpect
Seems like an exhalation from the ſtrand.
A ſtately tower § defends from every foe,
Around whoſe head the rattling tempeſts blow; [complain,
Shut from the bay, the winds and waves
And vent their fury on the cliffs in vain.
Its mighty walls have felt the ſtroke of war,
And ſtill the ruthleſs wound imprints a ſcar:
The ſolid baſe by Fergus firſt was rear'd,
Then firſt its head above the ſea appear'd.
And now the ſhip, by yielding ſand embrac'd,
Recumbent on her oozy bed was plac'd.
Iernè ſaw them from the rocky ſteep,
She ſpoke, her voice refounded o'er the deep:

* Son of Mr. T. Robinſon, of Windermere, an eminent painter, now at Belfaſt. This boy, who has been diſtinguiſhed by many premiums gained at the Academy of the Rev. Dr. Bruce in Belfaſt, where he has his education, is only nine years old.

† A ſhip-builder, who was invited over from Scotland by the merchants at Belfaſt.

* Commerce.

† The Cave-hill, near Belfaſt.

‡ Land, when firſt ſeen by ſailors, appears as a cloud. All cities have a miſty appearance from the ſea.

§ Caſtle of Carrickfergus. The quay of Carrickfergus was built by Mr. Ritchie.

"Bleſt

" Bleſt Commerce, hail! thy all-enliv'ning hand
Rears the tall veſſel on the barren ſtrand;
Thy num'rous ports with teeming wealth o'erflow, [low;
And Science pours her bleſſings here be-
Thy ample pow'r can join the diſtant lands;
Thy ſmiles can give us more than life demands;
Undaunted tho' old Ocean ſcales the ſky,
Thou, like ſwift Eurus, o'er the ſea doſt fly;
Thou neither fear'ſt when waves tumultuous roar, [ſhore;
Nor foaming ſurges laſh the ſounding
High on the maſt, thou tak'ſt thy dang'rous ſtand, [proaching land;
Involv'd in clouds thou view'ſt th' ap-
Thou join'ſt Golconda's gems with Chik's gold;
For thee Potoſi's ore 'midſt fire is roll'd;
'Twas thou inſpir'd the bold advent'rer's * mind, [hind;
And made him leave Liguria's ſhores be-
Thou ſpread'ſt his ſails, and ſteer'ſt his rapid way, [lay.
And led him oft where Death in ambuſh
Inſpir'd by thee, the daring Cook aroſe,
Who ſcorn'd the Tropic's heat and Polar ſnows;
Thro' hills of ice he forc'd his dangerous way, [diſmay:
Which chill'd the boldeſt heart with cold
He Science led acroſs the ſtormy main,
And call'd fair Peace to join the ſavage train.
Religion breathing bleſſings o'er the land,
And Plenty laughing on his bounteous hand,
Drew the fierce ſavage from his deſart wild,
To till the glebe where ſimple Nature ſmil'd.
But now the ſea ſhall ſoon be cover'd o'er,
And rapid ſhips deſcend on ev'ry ſhore;
Now by thy care I viſit ev'ry clime,
While o'er the deep my veſſels fly ſublime.
Such be thy boaſt, O RITCHIE!—thus proceed,
And thro' the paths of life let Virtue lead.
When Envy's power, tormented by thy fame,
Stirs up the meaneſt to revile thy name;
With ev'ry effort of thy uſeful art,
With ev'ry paſſion of the feeling heart,
Go, claim the crown excelling Virtue brings,
A prize more precious than the wealth of Kings: [fly,
Nor fear thy fame like evening ſhades ſhall
Fix'd as the ſun that gilds the vaulted ſky:
When o'er the globe he darts his radiant fires, [tires:
And the ſcorch'd Indian from his ray re-
Or as a rock that rears his head on high,
And deep in earth his fixt foundations lie:
His head reſiſts the ſtorm—his ſolid ſide
Still mocks the fury of the thund'ring tide.
Urg'd by the blaſt, the ſwelling ſurges roar,
They ſtrike—and ſtriking, ſhake the trembling ſhore; [tol,
But fixt as earth he ſtands, and mocks their
While broken ſurges round his baſis boil.

Thus bleſt the man whoſe virtues are like thine,
A theme for Phœbus and the ſacred Nine,
Whoſe hallow'd ſong on Truth's ſwift pinion flies,
And the loud Pæan ſhakes the vaulted ſkies.
How Envy's power in every age is found,
Yet Virtue ſcorns the meditated wound,
Repels the ſhaft with poiſonous juice imbued,
As twilight vapours by the morn purſued,
Whoſe orient beam diſpels them wide around, [found.
And mixt with genial fires no more they're
Bleſs'd by thy art, what wealth ſhall Commerce bring, [wing!
And unknown nations hail her outſtretch'd
Thy num'rous works are trophies of thy fame, [defame."
Which Envy's pois'nous breath can ne'er

Belfaſt, Aug. 4, 1802.

SONNET,

On the Juvenile Productions of Maſter T. R. ROBINSON.

BRITAIN applauding oft has tun'd the lyre, [ton, ſung,
To boaſt how * Cowley, Pope, and Mil-
How early Genius wak'd poetic fire,
And pour'd his ſweetneſs on their infant tongue.

A riſing Genius ſuch as they has ſtrung
Lately the harp of youth ſo long reſign'd;
We hear with rapture while a Bard ſo young
Awakes ſweet numbers elegant refin'd.

Where poliſh'd art and fancy have combin'd
To yield that charm the ſacred Nine beſtow,
What may we hope in future, ſince we find
From childhood ſuch enraptur'd numbers flow!
Nor is his care alone the claſſic page,
Bold Archimedian arts his mind engage †.

Jan. 10, 1803. WM. CUNNINGHAM.

VERSES

FOR THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE JENNERIAN SOCIETY.

OH how unlike this Triumph, to the car [war,
When chain'd of old the captive of the
Whilſt thro' the arch with blood-ſtain'd trophies hung,
The vaunting cohorts in ſucceſſion throng,
Eye the rich ſpoil, and ſcent the wreathed flow'r,
Nor aſk of fate, a gentler, happier hour!

* Columbus.

* Theſe three Poets are diſtinguiſhed for early genius.

† This riſing genius not only poſſeſſes early and uncommon abilities for poetry, but has alſo a ſurpriſing turn for mechanics. He only compleated his ninth year on the 23d of April 1802.

Whilſt

Whilſt he, their Chief, as Muſic's miſus'd tongue
His deeds of ſanguinary valour ſung,
And his arm brandiſh'd high the ſhining blade, [play'd,
And his ſtern brow the laurel crown diſ-
Midſt idolizing myriads proudly rode,
Deeming himſelf, Deſtruction's Demi god!
Oh, how unlike this triumph! liberal Joy
Here feels no cruel Paſſion's mean alloy,
But Virtue hallows Pleaſure—Reaſon ſcans
And ſmiling certifies meek Pity's plans,
Experience glories in her part diſcharg'd,
Hope points exulting to a ſphere enlarg'd;
And, as ſhe ſees her Great, her Good, and Wiſe, [eyes,
Stanneh'd are the tears in Charity's glad
The Muſe unſummon'd adds her grateful lays, [bays.
And Science wears her crown of fadeleſs
Nor the choice viand, nor the manthing bowl, [ſoul,
Raiſe to his height of bliſs the generous
Its powers ſoar ſenſual luxuries above;
Their joy, utility; their pure feaſt, love.
And what muſt be the feelings of thy breaſt, [bleſt!
JENNER, with more than uſual bleſſings
Thou who to Truth's rich mine haſt burſt thy way,
And found her diamond of eternal ray,
Poliſh'd the glorious gem to radiance bright,
And badſt admiring Nations hail the light.
Where round her Pole, ſtern Winter ſcowls afar, [bar,
Or there, where glows the coaſt of Mala-
Diſtant from theſe, where Life's more poliſh'd ſons [Zones,
Breathe temperate air, and bleſs the milder
There too, whilſt Providence his flag unfurl'd, [world,
Where erſt, Columbus found a wider
Reſounds alike thy venerated name,
And either Hemiſphere augments thy fame.
At thy command, what hoſts of ills retire!
Diſeaſe extinguiſhes one febrile fire,
From hell tho' the fierce ſpark which light it came [flame,
And myriads periſh'd in the vengeful
Whilſt Death alarm'd with mad convulſive ſtart [dart.
Drops from his quiver its moſt venom'd
Nor only baffled are theſe mightier woes,
Now Life's warm ſtream in healthier current flows,
The quick ear catches e'en the whiſper'd ſound, [round.
And darts the piercing eye its vivid flaſhes
No more, deſpairing, the fond mother ſighs,
Whilſt in her arms the teething infant lies,
Scarce recogniz'd its puſtule-bloated form—
Poor bloſſom! canker'd by Corruption's worm!
Suffus'd o'er Youth's ſweet cheek, the living bloom [doom,
Of Beauty dreads no more an earthly
No dent it knows, except a dimple's dell,
No ſeamy ſcar, the cruel peſt to tell;
But there kind bluſhes, ſmiles, and tranſports lie,
And all the ſtores of Love's artillery.
No more the Peaſant, with preventive care, [ſteps far;
Turns from the neighbouring cot his foot-
But joys the bar'd arm's roſy ſpot to ſee,
And, grateful, borrows its ſecurity:
Then guides his plough, or tends his fleecy care,
Speeds to the market, buſtles at the fair,
Or, ſmiling, wends to Church on Sabbath-day, [pay.
His thanks with more than wonted zeal to
Then what muſt be the feelings of thy breaſt,
JENNER, with more than uſual bleſſings bleſt!
The Painter's canvas and the Sculptor's ſtone,
The Muſes' lyre, the patronizing Throne,
All own, as all promote, thy certain claim
To the high guerdon of eternal fame.
And ſee, how glad admiring hoſts attend,
To hail their Country's Boaſt, their Country's Friend,
And wiſh him honour'd length of happy days,
And find their higheſt pleaſure in his praiſe!

Mr. URBAN, *Dulwich College.*

IN your widely-extending Magazine, which is friendly to Chriſtianity, will you be pleaſed to inſert the following verſes, written in Paley's Evidence; for which the Biſhop of Ely nobly gave him a capital living. W. A.

O D E,

CONTRAST *between* GIBBON *and* PALEY.

MERCY and Goodneſs hand in hand
Await us by kind Heaven's command;
Yet, to preſerve His ſacred law,
Juſtice muſt keep mankind in awe!

Elſe lawleſs Nature, and the Mind
Of pleaſure fond, to ſin inclin'd,
Would in the world diſorder bring,
And dare defy th' Almighty King!

The deeply-learn'd, the worldly-wiſe,
Will Revelation oft deſpiſe,
From Reaſon, as a godlike guide;
When their grand ſpring 's inglorious pride!

But, in the great deciſive day,
Will not the Judge, O Gibbon, ſay,
"As againſt me you wrote for fame,
Hence, impious, down to laſting ſhame!"

When the great guardians of God's laws,
The mighty champions in His cauſe,
With Heav'n-born Paley, ſhall appear,
The judgment of their Lord to hear;

Will He not ſay, "Well have you done,
Ye faithful ſervants! like the ſun
In ſplendour you ſhall ever ſhine,
And feaſt on bliſs in realms divine!"

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

H. OF LORDS.

March 16.

The Nottingham Election Committee ſtated, that J. Birch, eſq. the ſitting Member, is not duly elected; that D. P. Coke, eſq. the petitioner, is not duly elected; that the Election is void: and that the oppoſition to the Petition was not frivolous or vexatious. The Reporter added, that the Committee had come to ſeveral reſolutions reſpecting this Election; amongſt others, that the Returning Officer had acted contrary to his duty, by opening the poll after it had been cloſed, and receiving votes for Mr. B.; that many diſturbances and acts of violence had occurred, by which the electors were intimidated; that the Mayor and Aldermen had neglected their duty; and that the Corporation had agreed to defray all expences in caſe of proſecution againſt the Mayor, &c. The Committee therefore recommended a bill for giving to the Magiſtrates of Nottingham ſome concurrent juriſdiction for preſerving the freedom of Election. The Reporter then obſerved, that he ſhould poſtpone the conſideration of the Report till the Wedneſday after the receſs.

Mr. *Fox* conſidered this notice as precipitate; and truſted the Houſe would conſider well before they came to a reſolution which involved ſuch miſchief; for the town, by being without a repreſentative, would be in the ſame ſtate as it was during the Election.—Some farther converſation took place; after which the Speaker put the queſtion, that the writ be not iſſued until after the Report of the Committee ſhall have been taken into conſideration. Ordered.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, a Select Committee was appointed to conſider of the Civil Liſt.

On the queſtion that the report of the Iriſh Militia bill be received, Mr. *Windham* entered his ſolemn proteſt againſt the meaſure, from a conviction that it was bad. He was no friend to the Militia ſyſtem in its beſt ſtage; but to that of Ireland he had a particular averſion. The latter could not be raiſed but by bounty, which mode was a total ſubverſion of the conſtitutional principle of the Militia. It was impoſſible, he ſaid, to bring the Militia to that ſtate of perfection which the Regulars poſſeſs; and, if inexperienced leaders were placed over inexperienced followers, the conſequence in time of danger might be eaſily foreſeen. He concluded with obſerving, that, if the Militia had been capable of offenſive operations, Bonaparte would never have dared to croſs the Alps, and the battle of Marengo would not have decided the fate of Empires.

The *Secretary at War* denied that the raiſing the Militia by bounty tended to diminiſh the recruiting ſervice, and was of a far different opinion reſpecting the utility of the Militia in general. In 1780, they ſaved the Metropolis; and in Ireland they helped to put down rebellion. He enumerated their ſeveral ſervices during the war, and conſidered Mr. W's ſentiments as tending to miſchievous concluſions.

Sir *W. Pulteney*, Gen. *Tarleton*, Sir *L. Parſons*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, ſpoke to the ſame effect; and, after ſeveral other Members had ſpoken, the queſtion was carried without a diviſion.

H. OF LORDS.

March 17.

The Inſolvent Debtors' bill was read a ſecond time; but it was underſtood that it would not be preſſed further at preſent.

In a Committee on the Iriſh Chalking bill, Lord *Auckland* diſapproved of every meaſure that tends to draw a diſtinction between the two countries. If the offence called Chalking deſerved to be puniſhed with death, a ſimilar law ſhould be enacted in Great Britain.

The Archbiſhop of *Dublin* was convinced of the neceſſity of ſuch a bill for Ireland only, where the offence exiſted to an enormous extent.

The *Lord Chancellor* could not underſtand the meaning of the bill from its title; as no deſcription was given in it of Chalkers.

Lord *Carleton* made ſome obſervations on the enormity of the offence in Ireland, and deſcribed a Chalker to be one who maliciouſly maimed and cut another.

After ſome obſervations from Lord *Ellenborough*, the Committee was deferred.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Frederick Shuttleworth, who had been guilty of groſs prevarication, &c. in giving his evidence before the Committee for trying the merits of the Nottingham Election, was brought to the bar, for the purpoſe of being reprimanded by the Speaker; who, in a very ſolemn and impreſſive manner, delivered himſelf to this effect:

"Frederick Shuttleworth,

"A Select Committee of this Houſe, appointed to try and determine the merits of the Nottingham election petitions, have reported, that you gave contradictory evidence before them, and were guilty of wilful prevarication. Offences like yours tend to deſtroy all reverence for the moſt ſacred teſt of truth among men: they tend to defeat the ends of juſtice, and to break up

up the foundations of civil ſociety. But the quality of your offence is highly aggravated; for, at the time you were vain, endeavouring to ſuppreſs the diſcloſure of thoſe diſgraceful ſcenes at Nottingham, your education, ſituation, and habits of life, muſt have made you know, that you were exhibiting a moſt pernicious example to others. In the puniſhment of your offence, the lenity of this Houſe has been moſt conſpicuous; for, in committing you to the cuſtody of its own officer, it has ſpared you the diſgrace and infamy of a common gaol: and it has done this in the perſuaſion, that to a mind which has at any time been acquainted with ſentiments of juſtice and honour, its own compunction for ſuch an offence muſt be its ſevereſt puniſhment. You are now to go forth to your friends and to the world, branded with this ſtigma; which nothing can efface but a continued and manifeſt repentance, and the ſtricteſt regard, throughout the reſt of your life, to the civil and political rights of your fellow-ſubjects. This Houſe has ordered that you be now diſcharged; and you are diſcharged accordingly, paying your fees."

March 18.

The Great Grimſby Committee reported, that J. H. Loft, eſq. was not duly elected, and that W. Melliſh, eſq. ought to have been, and therefore is, elected. [J. Simpſon, Mayor of Grimſby, was reported to have admitted improper perſons as freemen.]

The amendments in the Iriſh Tonnage bill were, on the ſuggeſtion of the *Speaker*, ordered to be conſidered this day ſix months.

On the order of the day for conſidering the Militia Officers' bill, Lord *Folkſtone* oppoſed it, on the ground that it went to reduce the dignity of the Militia, by admitting improper perſons to aſſociate with people of rank and fortune; beſides which, many half-pay officers would enter the Militia in preference to the regular ſervice.

The *Secretary at War* thought Lord F's ſentiments, if adopted, would prove a death-blow to the militia. Mr. *Sheridan* ſpoke in favour of the bill; and after ſome further remarks, it proceeded through its ſecond ſtage.

Mr. *Perry* informed the Houſe, of the difference between the Iriſh Poſtage bill, and that of Poſtage in England; and moved to bring in a new bill, as the duties would expire on the 25th of this month. Granted.

The Iriſh Law ſuit bill, and Expiring Laws bill, were paſſed.

H. OF LORDS.

March 21.

The Earl of *Carliſle* prefaced his motion relative to the artificers in the Dock-yards, by obſerving that his object was to correct evils which were ſtrongly ſuſpected to exiſt. He moved, "That the proper officers in the different Dock-yards ſhould lay before this Houſe a monthly return of the number of artificers who have been employed therein from the month of May laſt to the preſent time."

Lord *Pelham* regretted that Lord *St. Vincent*, to whoſe department this motion was directed, was prevented from attending through illneſs; and, as no good could reſult from the motion, nor any explanation of it had been given, he oppoſed it.

The Earl of *Carliſle* and Lord *Pelham* ſeverally explained.

After ſome obſervations from Lord *Grenville*, Lord *Hobart*, and the *Lord Chancellor*, the motion was withdrawn.

In the Commons, the ſame day, a Committee was appointed to conſider of the important ſervices performed by ſhort-hand writers in the Seleƈt Committees.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* moved the order of the day for conſidering the report of the Committee on the Eaſt India Budget.

Mr. *Francis* defended the right of every Member to comment on the accounts ſubmitted to the Houſe; and referred to an omiſſion which appeared in thoſe in queſtion, as the capital ſtock of the Company, which is 12,000,000l. had been omitted on the debit ſide. He wiſhed to know, whether, as was reported, Government were to be the guarantees for that ſum to the Company, and what was the ſecurity.

Sir *T. Metcalfe* ſeverely cenſured Mr. F. for inſinuating that the accounts in queſtion had been fabricated by the Directors to deceive the Houſe. He inſiſted that the Company had ſince 1793 acted conformably to the orders of the Houſe, in laying the accounts before them; and ſaid that their affairs were in a better ſituation than at any period ſince 1794. Within the laſt ten years the Company have exported in woollen cloth, hardware, &c. &c. the productions of this country, no leſs a ſum than upwards of 17,000,000l.; and the ſupplies which they have received from abroad have enabled them to purchaſe 10,000,000l. in bullion, &c. to ſend out to their ſettlements. The duties paid to the Crown, within the laſt three years, were 5,700,000l.

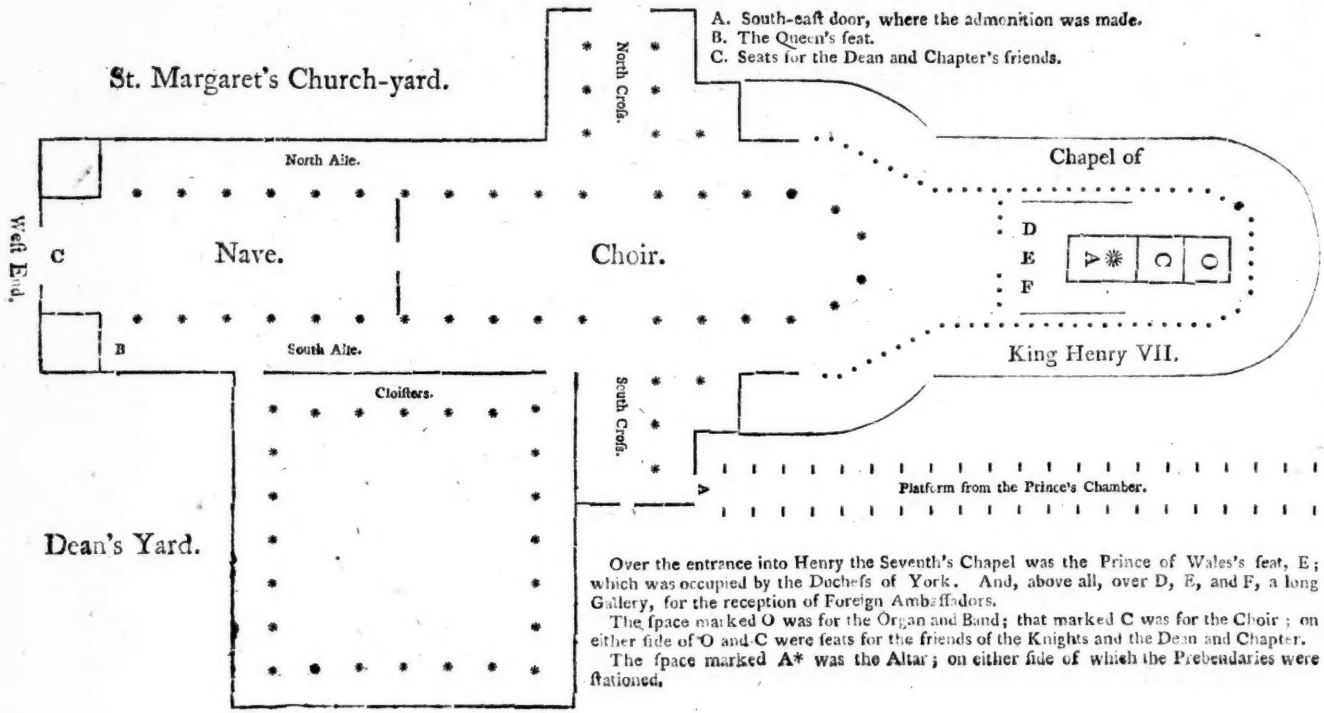
Mr. *Johnſtone* made ſome objections to the accounts, and contended that the affairs of the Company were 2,000,000l. worſe laſt year than they were repreſented to be by Lord Melville: the Houſe, he ſaid, was not ſatisfied that there was now any ſurplus whatever.

Mr. *Wallace* defended the ſtatements of Lords Caſtlereagh and Melville; and denied that the accuſations of Mr. Francis were founded on fact.—Lords *Kinnaird* and *Caſtlereagh* made a few remarks, after which, the reſolutions were agreed to.

The Iriſh Poſt Office bill was read, and paſſed.

PLAN

PLAN OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



Over the entrance into Henry the Seventh's Chapel was the Prince of Wales's feat, E; which was occupied by the Dutcheſs of York. And, above all, over D, E, and F, a long Gallery, for the reception of Foreign Ambaſſadors.

The ſpace marked O was for the Organ and Band; that marked C was for the Choir; on either ſide of O and C were ſeats for the friends of the Knights and the Dean and Chapter.

The ſpace marked A* was the Altar; on either ſide of which the Prebendaries were ſtationed.

INSTALLATION of the KNIGHTS of the Moſt Honourable Military Order of the BATH, May 19, 1803. [See the PLAN of the ABBEY in p. 459.]

FROM the Prince's Chamber in the Houſe of Lords was a covered platform, which reached to the N. E. door of the Abbey, wide enough to admit ſix perſons to paſs in breadth; this platform was lined with the guards. So ſtrong was the expectation of the crowd, that ſo early as 6 o'clock ſeveral houſes were filled with viſitors, and at 8 the windows and houſes in New Palace yard were crowded. At half paſt 8 o'clock the life-guards were ſtationed in all the ſtreets and avenues leading to the Abbey, from the Horſe-guards to Petty-France, Dean's-yard, Millbank, and all the leading avenues, with ſixty horſes, which guarded the platform on each ſide leading to the door, to prevent the preſſure of the crowd. About 9 a paſſage was made to the platform, large enough to admit carriages, where the Knights and Eſquires were ſet down, and afterward proceeded to the Anti-Chamber leading to the Prince of Wales's Chamber, where they were received by the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter, Purſuivants, Heralds, and Provincial Kings of Arms, who conducted them to the Prince's Chamber, preparatory to forming the proceſſion. At 10 her Majeſty and the Princeſſes arrived, and entered the great South door: and ſoon after, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York appeared in his ſtate carriage, his horſes ornamented with yellow ribbons; his appearance was announced by the beat of drum and ſound of trumpets; his Royal Highneſs alighted near the door of the Abbey, and proceeded upon the platform, attended by Mr. Stepney, his train-bearer, from thence to the Prince's Chamber, where the Proceſſion was in waiting. About 10 minutes paſt 11 the ſpectators were arouſed by the ſound of 15 Knights trumpeters, ſix drums, and a kettle-drum. The old national air of *Britons Strike Home* was played, after ſeveral interchanges between the drums and trumpets. The Proceſſion advanced in ſlow march to the middle of the platform, where it remained for ſome time, till the remainder of the Proceſſion came on in regular ſucceſſion. About half paſt 11 the Proceſſion entered Weſtminſter Abbey by the South-Eaſt door, leading into the South croſs, and paſſed down the South aile in the following order:

Six gentlemen in dark crimſon ſilk ſcarfs, uncovered, preceding the proceſſion.

Drums of his Majeſty's houſehold.

The drum-major.

Kettle-drums and trumpets.

The ſerjeant-trumpeter with his mace.

Twelve alms-men of the Church of Weſtminſter, two and two, in their gowns, with the badges of the order.

The Meſſenger of the order in his ſurcoat.

The eſquires of the knights elect, three and three, their caps in their hands.

The eſquires of the knights-companions, their caps on their heads.

Prebendaries of the Church of Weſtminſter, two and two.

The Sub-dean, carrying the Bible in his right hand.

Officers of Arms according to their rank in their tabards, viz.

Purſuivants.

Heralds.

Provincial Kings.

Knights elect, two and two, carrying their hats and feathers in their hands.

Gentleman uſher—Regiſter—Secretary—Bath king of arms—Garter—Genealogiſt.

The dean of Weſtminſter, Dean of the order, carrying in his right hand the form of the oath and admonition.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, firſt and principal knight companion, as great maſter, covered.

Twelve yeomen of the guards, to cloſe the proceſſion.

The proxies walked in the place of their reſpective Knights, wearing the ſurcoat and girt, with the ſword of the order; they carried the mantle on their right arm; they had no ſpurs, nor the hat and feather, but walked with a hat in their hands. The proceſſion advanced to the end of the South aile, where her Majeſty, the Princeſs of Wales, and the Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, with the Duke of Cumberland, were ſeated in a box lined with crimſon, over Mr. Congreve's monument. The Knights halted, and paid their obedience to her Majeſty and the Princeſſes; the whole of the company in the nave of the cathedral at the ſame time ſtanding up; the proceſſion then croſſed over to the North aile, and proceeded down till they came to Henry VIIth's chapel, the trumpets continuing to ſound till they reached it. The Banners of the deceaſed Knights were buried under the altar; the band, during the ceremony, playing the Dead March in Saul. The inſtallation of the reſpective Knights then took place. Divine ſervice was performed; and the Te Deum compoſed by Dr. Cook, and appropriate anthems, were ſung by the gentlemen of the Choir of Weſtminſter, aſſiſted by the Choirs of the Chapels Royal. Divine ſervice having ended, the Knights put on their hats and feathers, the proxies remaining uncovered, and approached ſeverally with their companions to the altar, where each Knight, ſtanding and drawing his ſword, offered it to the Dean, who received it, and laid it on the altar. The Knights then received their ſwords of the Dean, who re-

ſtored

ſtored them with the proper admonitions. The ceremony then concluded; and Handel's Coronation Anthem, God ſave the King, having been ſung, the proceſſion returned back to the Prince's chamber, in the ſame order it came from thence; except that the Prebendaries retired to the Jeruſalem Chamber from the Abbey door, and the Eſquires and officers of arms, and officers of the order, when they came out of the Church, were covered.—On the proceſſion arriving at the door in Poet's-corner, the King's cook, dreſſed in full court dreſs, bowed to each Knight, and addreſſed him thus: "Sir Knight, the great oath that you have taken, if you keep, it will be great honour to you; but if you break it, I have power, by virtue of my office, to hack the ſpurs from off your heels." Each of the Knights bowed to him, and touched their hat. Some of them aſked him if there were any fees to pay? to which he anſwered, he would do himſelf the honour to call upon them. We underſtand, that he receives four guineas for this extraordinary ſpeech, and antient cuſtom. This ceremony was conducted with the utmoſt regularity and order.

Seats were placed at the South Croſs, where the proceſſion entered, which were occupied by ladies, ſplendidly dreſſed: all the way up the South aile there were galleries erected between the monuments, which were likewiſe occupied by company of the moſt elegant deſcription. At the Weſt end of the cathedral there were ſeats placed for the accommodation of the Dean and Chapter's friends; theſe were filled with ladies of the firſt rank and fathion. All along the North aile there were galleries, in which we noticed a brilliant aſſemblage of the moſt beautiful ladies, arrayed in the moſt captivating dreſſes. Oppoſite the Weſt end of the church under the organ-loft was a ſpacious gallery, equally reſplendent with beauty and faſhion. The dreſſes of the ladies in general, were diſtinguiſhed for their elegance. Her Majeſty was dreſſed in white, with a white turban, decorated with diamonds; the Princeſs of Wales was in white, and wore a white muſlin turban, embroidered with gold. The guards were placed along the Cathedral, in order to preſerve the regularity of the proceſſion.

The old Knights abſent, who were not obliged to find proxies, were—Lord Lavington, Earl Macartney, Sir R. Gunning, Lord Dorcheſter, Viſcount Howe, Sir Hector Munro, Earl of St. Vincent, Lord Grey of Howick, and Viſcount Bridport.

The old Knights preſent: Earl of Malmeſbury, Lord De Blaquiere, Viſcount Galway, Right Hon. Sir W. Fawcett, and the Right Hon. Sir G. Yonge.

The Knights perſonally inſtalled: Sir Alured Clark, Sir Henry Harvey, Sir J. F. Cradock, Lord Henley, Right Hon. Sir. W. M. Pitt, Right Hon. Sir Joſeph Banks, Sir James Henry Craig, Sir James Colpoys, Lord Hutchinſon, Sir Eyre Coote, and Sir David Dundas. Knights inſtalled by proxy: Right Hon. Sir W. Medows, by Sir James Pulteney; Lord Whitworth, by Sir F. Whitworth; Right Hon. Sir John B. Warren, by Sir Edmund Nagle; Viſcount Nelſon, by Sir W. Bolton; Sir T. Graves, by Sir Rupert George; Sir Thos. Trigge, by Sir Charles Greene; Sir James Saumarez, by Sir Thomas Saumarez; Sir R. Abercromby, by Sir Samuel Auchmutz; Lord Keith, by Sir Francis John Hartwell; Sir Andrew Mitchell, by Sir Richard Hankey; Sir John Thomas Duckworth, by Sir George Shee.

Her Majeſty, the Princeſſes, and Princeſs of Wales, remained in their box ſome time after the proceſſion had paſſed; and then returned to the Dean's houſe, where an elegant entertainment was prepared for the Royal party.

FESTIVAL OF THE ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY.

MR. URBAN, *May* 23.

I reſpect your Miſcellany too highly to wiſh it to be made the vehicle of any ordinary Feſtival; but, when the important object of the Royal Jennerian Society for the Extermination of the Small Pox is contemplated, and that millions of millions of lives depend upon its ſucceſs, no apology is requiſite for my requeſting to record, in your valuable pages, the firſt Feſtival of this Society, which was held on the 17th inſtant, to commemorate the birth-day of Dr. Edward Jenner.

At five o'clock about 300 noblemen and gentlemen aſſembled at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, to partake of an elegant dinner, under the direction of the following ſtewards:

Earl of Egremont, Lord Carrington, Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. John Coakley Lettſom, M. D. Thomas Baring, eſq. Henry Cline, eſq. Henry Hoare, eſq. Robert Thornton, eſq. John Furnell Tuffen, eſq. William Vaughan, eſq. David Pike Watts, eſq.

After dinner, *Non nobis, Domine*, was delivered in a grand ſtyle; which was ſucceeded by,

1. The KING, the PATRON of the Society; and immediately a ſong in grand chorus,

"God, ſave the King," ſucceeded by

2. The QUEEN, the PATRONESS of the Society.

3. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of WALES; and the other Royal Vice Patrons and Patroneſſes.

The Chairman, Lord Egremont, then read

read a letter from his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, to the Earl of Berkeley, in anſwer to an application to his Royal Highneſs to honour the Anniverſary by taking the chair, which is ſo characteriſtic of his Royal Highneſs's good ſenſe, and juſt diſcernment, that we preſume to gratify the publick with a copy.

"*Carlton Houſe, May* 14, 1803.

"My Dear Lord,

"The Prince of Wales has commanded me to aſſure your Lordſhip of the great pleaſure and ſatisfaction he ſhould perſonally feel in taking the chair at the Jennerian Society, were it not that it had been adjudged contrary to etiquette in his Royal Highneſs's ſtation to do ſo; that he had been obliged to decline the application of ſeveral great and National Inſtitutions on ſimilar occaſions.

"The Prince additionally regrets the ſtrictneſs of this etiquette, becauſe, in the enthuſiaſtic admiration he feels for ſo valuable a diſcovery, his Royal Highneſs cannot but combine the higheſt eſteem for the worth and character of its reſpectable author.

"I have the honour to remain, my dear Lord, with great reſpect and regard,

"Your obliged and faithful ſervant,

"J. Mc MAHON.

"*Earl of Berkeley, &c. &c.*"

4. The health of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of WALES, which was drunk with the more enthuſiaſm, being alſo her Royal Highneſs's birth day.

5. The NAVY of Great Britain.

This was received with long and reiterated plaudits; and encouraged by an appropriate ſpeech from the chairman, who obſerved, that the Society was founded in an auſpicious moment, when we were upon the eve of war, which would be more than compenſated by the number of lives ſaved to the community by the extenſion of the Cow Pock; which he aptly illuſtrated, by comparing its ſucceſs to the nature of a ſinking fund of uſeful ſubjects ſaved to the nation: this produced the popular ſong of,

"Rule, Britannia."

6. "The ARMY of Great Britain" was received with great ardour, and followed by

"Britons, Strike home."

7. The Duke of BEDFORD, Preſident of the Society.

8. Dr. JENNER.

This toaſt was received with an impreſſive enthuſiaſm we never before witneſſed. After the room was ready to burſt with re-echoing of repeated plaudits, Dr. Jenner attempted to ſpeak; but Lord Gwydir repeating the toaſt, which Lord Egremont had previouſly given, the loudeſt acclamations enſued, and reverberated from every part of the room, for a conſiderable period before Dr. Jenner could be heard; when he modeſtly expreſſed his grateful feelings for the honour and approbation he had experienced, from the Sovereign on the throne, to his ſubjects in every department of the empire. Overcome and oppreſt as he appeared to be with the unanimous and diſtinguiſhed approbation of the company, he confeſſed that he had not words to expreſs the gratitude of his heart, or the extent of happineſs they had conferred; an equal, and if poſſible a ſuperior degree of which, he wiſhed might fill the boſom of every individual preſent, and of every friend of humanity throughout the Univerſe. After repeated and loud applauſes had ſucceeded this addreſs, T. F. Dibdin, eſq. late of St. John's College, Oxford, delivered the following ſpeech:

"Mr. Chairman,

"We are met to celebrate, on this day, the triumph of Vaccination, the birth of its Founder. Let Joy and Benevolence reign unbounded in our boſoms!

"Gentlemen, it is needleſs to deſcribe to you, in glowing colours, the ravages of that horrid diſeaſe, which has deprived many of us of parents, relations, or friends.—You yourſelves have witneſſed its progreſs—have witneſſed the diſaſters which ſeldom fail to attend it.—Let us exult in the conſoling reflection, that its terrors are ſhortly to ceaſe. To Dr. Jenner, and to *every medical gentleman preſent, worthy aſſociates in the cauſe*, we owe this peculiar bleſſing, which now ſeems diffuſed to almoſt every civilized part of the globe.—Without preſumption, therefore, we may conclude, that it has been directed and ſupported by the interpoſition of Heaven.

"Gentlemen,—I ſtated to you, that the Small-pox was about to take its departure from ſuffering humanity—Yes, like the ſhades of night before the moon, it has hid its abhorred face, and fled the preſence of Vaccina! From the Severn to the Ganges, the mild virtues of the Cow-pock have been ſeen, felt, and acknowledged—along the ſhores of Aſia, in the cot of the Hindoo, and in the temple of the Bramin, it has been contemplated with rapture, and cheriſhed with adoration!! This enlightened country, this glorious iſland (for glorious it will be, in ſpite of every effort of a proud and implacable foe), has given birth to a bleſſing which has operated to the preſervation of thouſands. Happy thought! conſoling reflection! We are now aſſembled under the ſanction of a Monarch, who, with his royal offspring, have dignified the Inſtitution with their patronage; and we have alſo to boaſt of the ſupport of ſome of the brighteſt characters in the realm. When I look to the Chair, I ſee, with peculiar ſatisfaction, how our feaſt is ennobled*.

"Gentlemen,—We ſhall live to view a riſing generation of beauty and perfection;

* The Earl of Egremont in the chair.

the

the son preserved to his father, the daughter inheriting the bloom and loveliness of her mother—the tear of sorrow about to be wiped away, and the pang for premature death no longer to be felt!! What prospects are these to contemplate! What joy and consolation ought they not to infuse!!

"Let us, therefore, Friends and Countrymen, indulge a fervent wish for the preservation of that life which has been instrumental to such blessings; and let us hope that Time itself shall cease, ere the name of JENNER be forgotten!!"

After the warm and repeated plaudits which succeeded began to subside, the Chairman proposed

IX. Success* to the ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY! and to the extermination of the Small-pox!

This was likewise received by loud and enthusiastic applauses; and was followed by the following Address to Dr. Jenner, on the anniversary of his birth-day:

"THE wreath of Conquest, and the voice of Fame,
Have crown'd the Warrior, and proclaim'd his name!——
Say, what fair leaf shall bind the brow of those,
Whose gen'rous labours lessen human woes;—
Who wield no sword,—who wake no orphan's tears,
—But snatch our infants from untimely biers?

Twin'd with the olive, be that fragrant flow'r
Whose sweets still live, when it has spent its hour:
For, like the rose, the Guardians of mankind,
Tho' sunk in death, shall leave their sweets behind!
Round thee, O JENNER! let this garland blow,
And, while it sweetly shades, still sweetly glow!
'Tis said, that bursting from the angry skies,
The lightning harmless o'er the laurel flies—
Then o'er that brow where Peace and Genius twine,
With brightest ray, may suns eternal shine!

Class'd in that roll where dwell the sons of Mind,
Guardians of science, fathers of their kind,
Thy name shall live!—for Immortality
Is worthy him, whose bosom, beating high,
Lifts his mild shield that braves th' infectious breath, [Death!
And strikes the poison from the dart of

Weak is the praise my willing Muse bestows, [throws!—
When solemn Science round her incense
When Britain's Genius, turning from the field, [shield!—
Traces thy name with triumph on her
When grateful Europe strews her festive flowers, [their bowers!*—
And her fair groups come dancing from
See prowling Indians fix'd at thy applause,
Trace thy vast gift from the Eternal Cause;— [air,"
With peals of rapture rend the "wondring
Lay bare their arms, and mark thy glory there†.

Yet such there are, whose jealousy and hate‡ [create:
Spread the quick lie, and groundless fears
But such is life!—to streams will reptiles run, [sun.
Insects will breed, wherever warms the
When genial Spring with promise crowns the fruits, [lutes!
See how the worm the gen'rous bough pol-
Though some few leaves the greedy spoiler tear,
The tree still pours its treasures on the air.

Almighty Egypt rais'd with giant hand
Its hallow'd Tentyris, o'er its wondrous land; [hung,
Its "learned walls" with ripen'd Science
Where ev'ry stone seems quicken'd with a tongue: [crown'd,
Four thousand years its awful brows have
And stampt them Gods, who rear'd the mass profound: [hand,
—Though rude barbarians lift the spoiling
And here and there a column strew the land, [rage;
The godlike structure triumphs o'er their
And hands its glories down from age to age!

Ah, turn from these!—Behold the Mother's care! [there:
Seek the Child's crib, and Gratitude is
The parent eye the tender tribute sheds,
As o'er the arm the mild contagion spreads:—

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* In several places on the Continent Festivals are annually celebrated in honour of the discovery of the Vaccine Inoculation.

† Some Chiefs of the Cherokee Indians attended the presidency of the United States of America. They had heard (as they expressed it) "that the Great Spirit had gifted a white man, over the Great Water, with a power to prevent the Small Pox"—Eagerly enquiring, and being informed of the fact, they received the infection on their arms, and carried it into the midst of their tribes. It is a pleasing reflection that these untutored Savages have spread it throughout their country, and that they are eminently expert in the practice of the new Inoculation; they are preparing their rude but sincere presents to Dr. Jenner, a token at once of their admiration and their gratitude.

‡ This allusion extends only to those, who from envy, self-interest, or hatred of innovation, diffuse falsehood to retard the progress of improvement.

'Tis *there*, Philanthopist, thy worth is taught! [thought!
—Jenner and Mercy mingle in her

As from rude chaos fair creation rose,
As from the bud th' expanding floweret blows, [ing springs,
As from dim night the beauteous morn-
And o'er the landscape spreads its purple wings— [dian fire
From slumb'ring stone, the hand of Phi-
Shall Jenner call, and all the mass inspire! [methean eye!
Come, heav'nly Sculpture, with Pro-
Thy kindling chisel o'er the marble ply!—
As the fond tendril twines the shelt'ring tree, [ner's knee:
Let babes cling smiling round their Jen-
Tow'rd his fond looks, where mildness reigns serene,
With lifted gaze, each artless face is seen,
—The sunder'd lips—the cherub eye intent— [tent.
The pause of fondness—and the still con-
Then sweetly shape,—with all thy softest powers [flowers:
The grateful Mother—offering fruits and
Could breath be moulded by thy beauteous art, [should start!
From the rais'd breast the cherish'd sigh
And, could thy hand the feeling tear controul, [roll.
The silent blessing down her cheek should
Beneath his feet let cypress boughs be seen,
And venom'd nettles wither'd lie between: [wreath,
Nor round his brow forgotten be the
Where shades the olive, and the roses breathe.

O had thy talents with the Scourge* been born,
How many eyes had yet beheld the morn!
No horrid fretwork had destroyed thy face,
Where Guido's genius might have sought for grace!
No taint had blasted Nature's fair design,
Sapt all the blood,—and curs'd a future line!
Hearts that were broken had been sav'd by thee!
But selfish Glory blesses the decree,
That gave to us the honour of thy birth!—
May hoary Time long crown thy hallow'd worth!— [close,
As glides the brook at evening's tranquil
So flow thy days,—the mirror of repose!
May blooming health embow'r thy calm retreat! [sweet
May joys domestic shed their influence
With growing love, affection's gentle rage,
The throng'd respect that crowds the couch of age! [skies,
And future Nations, when thou seek'st the
Shall own thy Genius bade their *myriads* rise!"

Here the enthusiasm of the company again burst forth, with acclamations of every voice in the room, till Dr. Bradley addressed the company with an elegantly condensed history of the progress of Vaccine Inoculation; and particularly alluded to the success of Doctor de Carro, of Vienna, in transmitting the Cow-pock, by the route of Bassorah, to India, where the Small-pox had broke out among the Gentoos, the believers in Brahma, among whom nearly nine out of every ten persons fell victims to this dreadful disease. The Brahmins, who venerate the Cow as a sacred animal, received the Cow-pock with religious zeal; and the pious Gentoos were thus preserved by the opportune arrival of this providential blessing. The same means had been extended to Ceylon, and 7000 lives had already been saved by the introduction of the Cow-pock.

Dr. Bradley's health was then drunk by the company, with thanks for his valuable remarks.

Benjamin Travers, esq. one of the earliest institutors of the Royal Jennerian Society, now proposed the health of, and thanks to, "Lord Egremont, the noble Chairman." He expatiated, in an elegant speech, on his Lordship's public and private virtues; which led him, although exempted, by his rank and fortune, from feeling the wants of the poor, to devote his patronage and purse to mitigate their miseries, and to promote their comforts. He then delivered a most impressive eulogy on the views and the probable success of the Jennerian Institution, and congratulated the company on the heartfelt satisfaction they would experience in reflecting upon the millions they would prove the means of saving by persevering in the laudable work they had begun; thus imitating their great Master, who declared, that "he came into the world, not to take away men's lives, but to save."

His Lordship returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, in placing him in a station which ought to have been filled by one of the Royal Vice-patrons. He rejoiced in the success of the Society, which he compared as a sinking-fund of population and strength to the State.

Robert Thornton, esq. M. P. drank to the Vice-Presidents. With this toast he united the Vice-Patronesses; observing that, by the virtuous union of the sexes, subjects of Vaccine Inoculation would ever be afforded to exercise the talents of a Society, which would tend to save more lives than even the losses by war would occasion.

The Earl of Berkeley, as one of the Vice-Presidents, returned thanks to the distinguished Commoner who proposed the toast; and hoped, that the union he recommended would ever prove productive to the individuals, and prosperous to the Nation.

Lord Carrington, as one of the Vice-Pre-

* Small Pox.

Presidents, also addressed the company, and paid many elegant compliments on the character and virtues which distinguished the noble Vice-patronesses.

When the BOARD OF DIRECTORS was proposed as a toast from the Chair, JOHN TOWELL RUTT, esq. in an animated speech, gave an account of the formation and progress of the Society; and rejoiced in the gratification it afforded them, in witnessing its unparalleled utility and success.

Then followed the thanks to the MEDICAL COUNCIL; to which Dr. DENMAN returned an appropriate speech, which was followed by the Chairman's drinking to

"The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, BENJAMIN TRAVERS, esq. and JOHN JULIUS ANGERSTEIN, esq."

This again called up Mr. TRAVERS, who expatiated with his usual animation on the rapid formation of a Society, which in six months had acquired the highest splendour, confirmed by the appearance of one of the most numerous and respectable meetings ever convened together; and whose sublime object, joined to the united endeavours of so many illustrious characters, afforded the bright prospect of being crowned with success. He concluded with highly complimenting Dr. JOHN WALKER, the resident Physician of the Society's Central House, who early united in the formation of the Institution, and, before its establishment, had devoted his time and attention to gratuitous Inoculation; and, after proposing his health, the Doctor rose, and hinted at his success in stopping the progress of the Small-pox, which had broke out in the army and navy with Gen. Abercrombie in the Mediterranean, as well as in Malta, Palermo, and Egypt; which he effected by means of the Cow-pock.

The Chairman next proposed "the health of Dr. WILLIAM WOODVILLE, and the rest of the friends of the Cow-pock (for the extermination of the Small-pox) in every part of the World."

This called up Dr. LETTSOM; who informed the company, that Dr. Woodville had just left the room; and, in his absence, he would offer some remarks upon the Doctor's distinguished and independent conduct. In consequence of being at the head of the Hospital for the Small-pox and inoculation, his experience was deemed so superior to every other medical practitioner, as to induce the first professional men to call him into consultation upon every difficult and important case, as being decidedly the most competent to the subject. He had, nevertheless, as soon as the Cow-pock was promulgated by Dr. Jenner, embraced the discovery, and encouraged it in his public and private capacity; and had probably inoculated more persons with it, in consequence of his public situation, than any other individual, Dr. Jenner excepted; and had thus, with great disinterestedness, sacrificed the extensive prospects of private emolument to public good. At this time, of the multitude who applied to him at the Small-pox hospital, only two patients were in the Hospital under the Small pox, and not one for several weeks previously; which might be ascribed to his successful exertions in promoting the Cow-pock. Among other friends to Vaccine Inoculation, Dr. Lettsom could not pass by Dr. De Carro, of Vienna, who had forwarded the Cow-pock to India; and particularly to Dr. Waterhouse*, the Jenner of America, who first introduced it into that Hemisphere. He concluded this animated address with an eulogy to the Faculty, who had almost unanimously united their endeavours to exterminate the Small-pox, one of the most lucrative sources of emolument; and elucidated this independent conduct by remarking that, as about 3000 persons had died annually in London by the Small-pox, it might be calculated that 30,000 persons must have been attacked with this disease; and admitting that each might devote for medical aid only three guineas, the sum of 90,000 guineas would thus be sacrificed by the Faculty at the altar of public good. He apologized, as a professional man, for offering such an eulogy for an unparalleled disinterestedness; but he trusted that his period of life would exempt him from any censure on this ground.

Toward the close of the evening, Lord Egremont withdrew; and Dr. Jenner, who sat at his right hand during the day, accepted the Chair, and preserved to a late hour rational conviviality, chastened and refined by the sublime sentiment of rescuing from the grave more human beings than ever was even suggested by the warmest imagination could possibly result, from the institution of any other Society, in the records of history or time; a sentiment rendered still more highly gratifying by the presence in the Chair, on the present auspicious occasion, of that man, without whose discovery the Society would not have existed; and by which, millions of rising generations, upon whom the future must necessarily depend, are saved to enrich the State, to implore blessings on the Discoverer, no less distinguished for his

* Dr. Jenner sent to Dr. Waterhouse a silver box, inlaid with gold, of exquisite taste and workmanship, with this inscription, "Edward Jenner to Benjamin Waterhouse;" but Mr. Ring, the mutual friend of the kindred Physicians, who had the care of forwarding this valuable present, annexed this superscription: "From the Jenner of the Old World to the Jenner of the New World."

amiable

amiable and endearing manners, than for the modeſty and humility with which he has received the applauſe and gratitude of an admiring World; and which cannot but inſpire every virtuous heart with pious adoration of that Supreme Power, which hath vouchſafed in mercy to diſpenſe the means of preſerving mankind from the moſt mortal diſeaſe that ever viſited the children of men.

WAR WITH FRANCE.—HIS MAJESTY'S DECLARATION.

HIS Majeſty's earneſt endeavours for the preſervation of Peace having failed of ſucceſs, he entertains the fulleſt confidence that he ſhall receive the ſame ſupport from his Parliament, and that the ſame zeal and ſpirit will be manifeſted by his People, which he has experienced on every occaſion when the honour of his Crown has been attacked, or the eſſential intereſts of his Dominions have been endangered. During the whole courſe of the Negotiations which led to the Preliminary and Definitive Treaties of Peace between his Majeſty and the French Republic, it was his Majeſty's ſincere deſire, not only to put an end to the hoſtilities which ſubſiſted between the two countries, but to adopt ſuch meaſures, and to concur in ſuch propoſitions, as might moſt effectually contribute to conſolidate the general tranquillity of Europe. The ſame motives by which his Majeſty was actuated during the Negotiations for Peace, have ſince invariably governed his conduct. As ſoon as the Treaty of Amiens was concluded, his Majeſty's Courts were open to the people of France for every purpoſe of legal redreſs; all ſequeſtrations were taken off their property; all prohibitions on their trade which had been impoſed during the War were removed; and they were placed, in every reſpect, on the ſame footing with regard to commerce and intercourſe as the inhabitants of any other State in amity with his Majeſty, with which there exiſted no Treaty of Commerce.

To a ſyſtem of conduct thus open, liberal, and friendly, the proceedings of the French Government afford the moſt ſtriking contraſt. The prohibitions which had been placed on the commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects during the War, have been enforced with increaſed ſtrictneſs and ſeverity; violence has been offered in ſeveral inſtances to their veſſels and their property; and, in no caſe, has juſtice been afforded to thoſe who may have been aggrieved in conſequence of ſuch acts, nor has any ſatisfactory anſwer been given to the repeated repreſentations made by his Majeſty's Miniſters or Ambaſſador at Paris. Under ſuch circumſtances, when his Majeſty's ſubjects were not ſuffered to enjoy the common advantages of Peace within the territories of the French Republic and the countries dependent upon it, the French Government had recourſe to the extraordinary meaſures of ſending over to this country a number of perſons for the profeſſed purpoſe of reſiding in the moſt conſiderable ſea-port towns of Great Britain and Ireland, in the character of Commercial Agents or Conſuls. Theſe perſons could have no pretenſions to be acknowledged in that character, as the right of being ſo acknowledged, as well as all the privileges attached to ſuch a ſituation, could only be derived from a Commercial Treaty; and as no Treaty of that deſcription was in exiſtence between his Majeſty and the French Republic, there was conſequently too much reaſon to ſuppoſe that the real object of their miſſion was by no means of a commercial nature; and this ſuſpicion was confirmed, not only by the circumſtance that ſome of them were military men, but by the actual diſcovery that ſeveral of them were furniſhed with inſtructions to obtain the ſoundings of the harbours, and to procure military ſurveys of the places, where it was intended they ſhould reſide. His Majeſty felt it to be his duty to prevent their departure to their reſpective places of deſtination, and preſented to the French Government the neceſſity of withdrawing them; and it cannot be denied that the circumſtances under which they were ſent, and the inſtructions which were given to them, ought to be conſidered as deciſive indications of the diſpoſitions and intentions of the Government by whom they were employed.

The conduct of the French Government, with reſpect to the commercial intercourſe between the two countries, muſt therefore be conſidered as ill ſuited to a ſtate of peace; and their proceedings in their more general political relations, as well as in thoſe which immediately concern his Majeſty's dominions, appear to have been altogether inconſiſtent with every principle of good faith, moderation, and juſtice. His Majeſty had entertained hopes, in conſequence of the repeated aſſurances and profeſſions of the French Government, that they might have been induced to adopt a ſyſtem of policy, which, if it had not inſpired other Powers with confidence, might at leaſt have allayed their jealouſies. If the French Government had really appeared to be actuated by a due attention to ſuch a ſyſtem, if their diſpoſitions had proved to be eſſentially pacific, allowances would have been made for the ſituation in which a new Government muſt be placed after ſo dreadful and extenſive a convulſion as that which has been produced by the French Revolution. But his Majeſty has unfortunately had too much reaſon to obſerve, and to lament that the ſyſtem of violence, aggreſſion, and aggrandizement, which

which characterised the proceedings of the different Governments of France during the war, has been continued with as little disguise since its termination. They have continued to keep a French army in Holland, against the will and in defiance of the remonstrances of the Batavian Government, and in repugnance to the letter of three solemn Treaties. They have, in a period of peace, invaded the territory, and violated the independence, of the Swiss Nation, in defiance of the Treaty of Luneville, which had stipulated the independence of their territory, and the right of the inhabitants to chuse their own form of Government. They have annexed to the dominions of France, Piedmont, Parma, and Placentia, and the Island of Elba, without allotting any provision to the King of Sardinia, whom they have despoiled of the most valuable part of his territory, though they were bound, by a solemn engagement to the Emperor of Russia, to attend to his interests, and to provide for his establishment. It may, indeed, with truth be asserted, that the period which has elapsed since the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty, has been marked with one continued series of aggression, violence, and insult, on the part of the French Government.

In the month of October last His Majesty was induced, in consequence of the earnest solicitation of the Swiss Nation, to make an effort, by a representation to the French Government, to avert the evils which were then impending over that country. This representation was couched in the most temperate terms; and measures were taken by his Majesty for ascertaining, under the circumstances which then existed, the real situation and wishes of the Swiss Cantons, as well as the sentiments of the other Cabinets of Europe. His Majesty learned, however, with the utmost regret, that no disposition to counteract these repeated infractions of treaties and acts of violence was manifested by any of the Powers most immediately interested in preventing them; and His Majesty therefore felt that, with respect to these objects, his single efforts could not be expected to produce any considerable advantage to those in whose favour they might be exerted.

It was about this time that the French Government first distinctly advanced the principle, that His Majesty had no right to complain of the conduct, or interfere with the proceedings, of France, on any point which did not form a part of the stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens. That Treaty was unquestionably founded upon the same principle as every other antecedent Treaty, or Convention, on the assumption of the state of possession and of engagements subsisting at the time of its conclusion; and if that state of possession and of engagements is materially affected by the voluntary act of any of the Parties, so as to prejudice the condition on which the other party has entered into the contract, the change so made may be considered as operating virtually as a breach of the treaty itself, and as giving the party aggrieved a right to demand satisfaction or compensation for any substantial difference which such acts may have effected in their relative situations; but whatever may be the principle on which the treaty is to be considered as founded, there is indisputably a general law of nations, which, though liable to be limited, explained, or restrained, by conventional law, is antecedent to it, and is that law or rule of conduct to which all Sovereigns and States have been accustomed to appeal, where conventional law is admitted to have been silent. The treaty of Amiens, and every other treaty, in providing for the objects to which it is particularly directed, does not therefore assume or imply an indifference to all other objects which are not specified in its stipulations; much less does it adjudge them to be of a nature to be left to the will and caprice of the violent and the powerful. The justice of the cause is alone a sufficient ground to warrant the interposition of any of the Powers of Europe in the differences which may arise between other States; and the application and extent of that just interposition is to be determined solely by considerations of prudence.———These principles can admit of no dispute; but if the new and extraordinary pretension advanced by the French Government, to exclude His Majesty from any right to interfere with respect to the concerns of other powers, unless they made a specific part of the stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens, was that which it was possible to maintain, those powers would have a right at least to claim the benefit of this principle, in every case of difference between the two countries. The indignation of all Europe must surely then be excited by the declarations of the French Government, that, in the event of hostilities, these very powers, who were no parties to the Treaty of Amiens, and who were not allowed to derive any advantage from the remonstrances of His Majesty in their behalf, are nevertheless to be made the victims of a war, which is alleged to arise out of the same treaty, and are to be sacrificed in a contest, which they not only have not occasioned, but which they have had no means whatever of preventing.

His Majesty judged it most expedient, under the circumstances which then affected Europe, to abstain from a recurrence to hostilities, on account of the views of ambition, and acts of aggression, manifested by France on the Continent; yet an experience of the character and dispositions of the French Government could not fail to impress His Majesty with a sense of the necessity of increased vigilance in guarding the rights and dignity of his Crown, and in protecting the interests of his people.

Whilst

Whilst His Majesty was actuated by these sentiments, he was called upon by the French Government to evacuate the Island of Malta. His Majesty had manifested, from the moment of the signature of the Definitive Treaty, an anxious disposition to carry into full effect the stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens relative to that Island. As soon as he was informed that an Election of a Grand Master had taken place, under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, and that it had been agreed, by the different Priories assembled at Saint Petersburg, to acknowledge the person whom the Court of Rome should select out of those who had been named by them to be Grand Master of the Order of St. John, his Majesty proposed to the French Government, for the purpose of avoiding any difficulties which might arise in the execution of the arrangement, to acknowledge that election to be valid; and when, in the month of August, the French Government applied to his Majesty to permit the Neapolitan troops to be sent to the Island of Malta, as a preliminary measure for preventing any unnecessary delay, his Majesty consented, without hesitation, to this proposal, and gave directions for the admission of the Neapolitan troops into the Island. His Majesty had thus shewn his disposition not only to throw no obstacle in the way of the execution of the Treaty, but, on the contrary, to facilitate the execution of it by every means in his power. His Majesty cannot, however, admit that, at any period since the conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens, the French Government have had a right to call upon him, in conformity to the stipulation of that Treaty, to withdraw his forces from the Island of Malta. At the time when this demand was made by the French Government, several of the most important stipulations of the arrangement respecting Malta remained unexecuted; the election of a Grand Master had not been carried into effect. The tenth article had stipulated that the independence of the Island should be placed under the guarantee and protection of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia. The Emperor of Germany had acceded to the guarantee, but only on condition of a like accession on the part of the other Powers specified in the article. The Emperor of Russia had refused his accession, except on condition that the Maltese Langue should be abrogated; and the King of Prussia had given no answer whatever to the application which had been made to him to accede to the arrangement. But the fundamental principle, upon the existence of which depended the execution of the other part of the article, had been defeated by the changes which had taken place in the Constitution of the Order since the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace. It was to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem that His Majesty was, by the first stipulation of the 10th Article, bound to restore the Island of Malta. The Order is defined to consist of those Langues which were in existence at the time of the conclusion of the Treaty: the three French Langues having been abolished, and a Maltese Langue added to the Institution. The Order consisted, therefore, at that time, of the following Langues, of Arragon, Castile, Germany, Bavaria, and Russia. Since the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty, the Langues of Arragon and Castile have been separated from the Order by Spain; a part of the Italian Langue has been abolished by the annexation of Piedmont and Parma to France. There is strong reason to believe that it has been in contemplation to sequestrate the property of the Bavarian Langue; and the intention has been avowed of keeping the Russian Langues within the dominions of the Emperor.

Under these circumstances, the Order of St. John cannot now be considered as that body to which, according to the stipulations of the treaty, the Island was to be restored; and the funds indispensably necessary for its support, and for the maintenance of the independence of the Island, have been nearly, if not wholly, sequestered. Even if this had arisen from circumstances which it was not in the power of any of the contracting parties to the treaty to controul, His Majesty would nevertheless have had a right to defer the evacuation of the Island by his forces, until such time as an equivalent arrangement had been concluded for the preservation of the independence of the Order, and of the Island. But, if these changes had taken place in consequence of any acts of the other Parties to the treaty; if the French Government shall appear to have proceeded upon a system of rendering the Order, whose independence they had stipulated, incapable of maintaining that independence, his Majesty's right to continue in the occupation of the Island, under such circumstances, will hardly be contested. It is indisputable, that the revenues of the two Spanish Langues have been withdrawn from the Order by his Catholic Majesty; a part of the Italian Langue has in fact been abolished by France, through the unjust annexation of Piedmont and Parma, and Placentia, to the French territory. The Elector of Bavaria has been instigated by the French Government to sequestrate the property of the Order within his territories; and it is certain that they have not only sanctioned, but encouraged, the idea of the propriety of separating the Russian Langues from the remainder of the Order.

As the conduct of the Government of France and Spain have, therefore, in some instances directly, and in others indirectly, contributed to the changes which have taken place in the Order, and thus destroyed its

its means of supporting its independence, it is to those Governments, and not to his Majesty, that the non-execution of the 10th article of the Treaty of Amiens must be ascribed.

Such would be the just conclusion, if the tenth article of that Treaty were considered as an arrangement by itself. It must be observed, however, that this article forms a part only of a Treaty of Peace, the whole of which is connected together, and the stipulations of which must, upon a principle common to all Treaties, be construed as having a reference to each other.

His Majesty was induced by the Treaty of Peace to consent to abandon, and to restore to the Order of St. John, the Island of Malta, on condition of its independence and neutrality. But a further condition, which must necessarily be supposed to have had considerable influence with His Majesty in inducing him to make so important a concession, was the acquiescence of the French Government in an arrangement for the security of the Levant, by the eighth and ninth Articles in the Treaty, stipulating the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and the independence of the Ionian Islands. His Majesty has, however, since learned, that the French Government have entertained views hostile to both these objects, and that they have even suggested the idea of a partition of the Turkish Empire. These views must now be manifest to all the world, from the official publication of the Report of Colonel Sebastiani; from the conduct of that Officer, and of the other French agents in Egypt, Syria, and the Ionian Islands, and from the distinct admission of the First Consul himself, in his communication with Lord Whitworth. His Majesty was, therefore, warranted in considering it to be the determination of the French Government to violate those articles of the treaty of peace, which stipulated for the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire, and of the Ionian Islands; and consequently he would not have been justified in evacuating the Island of Malta, without receiving some other security, which might equally provide for these important objects. His Majesty accordingly feels that he had an incontestible claim, in consequence of the treaty of peace, and with reference to the objects which made part of the stipulations of that treaty, to refuse, under the present circumstances, to relinquish the possession of the Island of Malta.

Yet, notwithstanding this right, so clear and so unquestionable, the alternative presented by the French Government to His Majesty, in language the most peremptory and menacing, was the evacuation of Malta, or the renewal of war.

If the views of ambition and aggrandisement which have thus been manifested by the French Government, since the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace, have in so very particular a manner attracted the attention of His Majesty, it has been equally impossible for him not to feel, and not to notice, the repeated indignities which have been offered by that Government to his Crown, and to his people.

The Report of Col. Sebastiani contains the most unwarrantable insinuations and charges against His Majesty's Government, against the Officer who commanded his forces in Egypt, and against the British army in that quarter. This paper cannot be considered as the publication of a private individual; it has been avowed, and indeed bears evidence upon the face of it, that it is the official Report of an accredited agent, published by the authority of the Government to which it was addressed, who thereby have given it their express sanction.

This Report had been published a very short time, when another indignity was offered to this country in the communication of the First Consul of France to the Legislative Body. In this communication he presumes to affirm, in the character of Chief Magistrate of that country, "That Great Britain cannot singly contend against the power of France;" an assertion as unfounded as it is indecent, disproved by the events of many wars, and by none more than by those of the war which has been recently concluded. Such an assertion, advanced in the most solemn official act of a Government, and thereby meant to be avowed to all the powers of Europe, can be considered in no other light than as a defiance publicly offered to His Majesty, and to a brave and powerful people, who are both willing and able to defend his just rights, and those of their country, against insult and aggression.

The conduct of the First Consul to His Majesty's Ambassador at his audience, in presence of the Ministers of most of the Sovereigns and States of Europe, furnishes another instance of provocation on the part of the French Government, which it would be improper not to notice on the present occasion; and the subsequent explanation of this transaction may be considered as having the effect of aggravating, instead of palliating the affront.

At the very time when His Majesty was demanding satisfaction and explanation on some of the points above-mentioned, the French Minister at Hamburgh endeavoured to obtain the insertion in a Hamburgh Paper of a most gross and opprobrious libel against His Majesty; and, when difficulties were made respecting the insertion of it, he availed himself of his official character of Minister of the French Republic, to require the publication of it by order of his Government in the Gazette of the Senate of that town.

With

With this requisition so made, the Senate of Hamburgh were induced to comply; and thus has the independence of that town been violated, and a free state made the instrument, by the menace of the French Government, of propagating throughout Europe, upon their authority, the most offensive and unfounded calumnies against His Majesty and his Government. His Majesty might add to this list of indignities, the requisition which the French Government have repeatedly urged, that the laws and constitution of his country should be changed relative to the liberty of the press. His Majesty might likewise add the calls which the French Government have on several occasions made upon him to violate the laws of hospitality with respect to persons who had found an asylum within his dominions, and against whose conduct no charge whatever has at any time been substantiated. It is impossible to reflect on these different proceedings, and the course which the French Government have thought proper to adopt respecting them, without the thorough conviction that they are not the effect of accident; but that they form a part of a system which has been adopted for the purpose of degrading, vilifying, and insulting, His Majesty and his Government.

Under all these insults and provocations, His Majesty, not without a due sense of his dignity, has proceeded with every degree of temper and moderation to obtain satisfaction and redress, while he has neglected no means consistent with his honour and the safety of his dominions, to induce the Government of France to concede to him what is, in his judgment, absolutely necessary for the future tranquillity of Europe. His efforts in this respect have proved abortive; and he has therefore judged it necessary to order his Ambassador to leave Paris. In having recourse to this proceeding, it has been his Majesty's object to put an end to the fruitless discussions which have too long subsisted between the two Governments, and to close a period of suspense peculiarly injurious to the subjects of His Majesty.

But though the provocations which His Majesty has received might entitle him to larger claims than he has advanced, yet, anxious to prevent calamities which might thus be extended to every part of Europe, he is still willing, so far as is consistent with his own honour, and the interests of his people, to afford every facility to any just and honourable arrangement, by which such evils may be averted.——— He has, therefore, no difficulty in declaring to all Europe, that, notwithstanding all the changes which have taken place since the Treaty of Peace, notwithstanding the extension of the Power of France, in repugnance to that Treaty, and to the spirit of Peace itself; his Majesty will not avail himself of these circumstances, to demand in compensation all that he is intitled to require; but will be ready to concur, even now, in an arrangement by which satisfaction shall be given to him, for the indignities which have been offered to his Crown and to his people, and substantial security afforded against further encroachments on the part of France.

His Majesty has thus distinctly and unreservedly stated the reasons of those proceedings to which he has found himself compelled to resort. He is actuated by no disposition to interfere in the internal concerns of any other State; by no projects of conquest and aggrandizement; but solely by a sense of what is due to the honour of his Crown, and the interests of his people, and by an anxious desire to obstruct the further progress of a system, which, if not resisted, may prove fatal to every part of the civilized world.—[*The very interesting Papers on which the foregoing Declaration is founded, shall be duly noticed in our next.*]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Toulon, April 13. Admiral Leissignes has arrived in this port with the squadron which conveyed Gen. Brune to Constantinople. He stopped at St. John d'Acre on his return, where he was perfectly well received by Ghezzar Pacha. The Rear-admiral anchored at Malta in the midst of the English squadron, which was composed of 10 ships of war. In all the sea-ports in the Levant, to which he went for the purpose of installing the Commercial Commissioners, they were received by the Turks with every mark of esteem, and demonstration of joy. [We are enabled by letters from Constantinople to state, that the reception given by Ghezzar Pacha to the Commercial Commissary Sebastiani was contemptuous in the extreme, and in every respect hostile to the views with which the expedition was undertaken.]

A late Moniteur stated the evacuation of Alexandria by the English on the 17th of March, and that Elfy Bey had embarked as Ambassador Extraordinary from the Beys to the Court of London.

Letters from Besançon, dated the 22d April, state that Toussaint, who was confined in Fort de Joux, *died* about a week before.

A person, charged (it is said) with powers and instructions from the King of Prussia, at the instigation of Bonaparte, presented himself, on the 20th of February last, to Louis XVIII. at Warsaw, for the purpose of engaging him to abdicate and renounce his legitimate

gitimate rights, and to obtain a ſimilar renunciation from the Princes of his family. No negotiation whatever took place; a formal and poſitive, though dignified, refuſal was immediately given. A brilliant eſtabliſhment, a certain and permanent exiſtence for the unfortunate Monarch and his family; ſuch were the written expreſſions preſented to him. It is thought that Poland would have been erected into a kingdom for him; and that Auſtria and Ruſſia would have been indemnified in Turkey; while Pruſſia would have been indemnified by Hanover, Hamburgh, &c. [If it be the intention of the Bourbons, in caſe of a war, to make a final effort in La Vendée for the reſtoration of Royalty, the experience of the mild, modeſt, and pacific government of the Conſulate is not very likely to operate greatly againſt their pretenſions. That many old and reſpectable officers have long been diſguſted, beyond endurance, at ſwelling an idle pageant, is well known.]

The Firſt Conſul, driving a phaeton, with four horſes in hand, was thrown from his ſeat in the Park, near St. Cloud, on the 11th inſtant. The ſhock was violent; but he lighted on the graſs, and experienced no injury, except a ſlight bruiſe on the hand.

The Britiſh Cabinet, in its recent diſcuſſions with the Conſular Government, conſented, in the event of war, to conſider Spain and Holland as neutral Powers, provided France did not make them parties in the conteſt; but Bonaparte is ſtated to have declared that all Europe ought to make it a common cauſe with France; and that, in juſtice to Europe, he would not forego any poſſible means for our annoyance.—The propoſition does honour to the equity and humanity of our Court; and its rejection is perfectly conſiſtent with the policy of our enemy.

Bonaparte, in referring the Ultimatum to his Council, has ſought to avoid the odium of the war; but the people (who know how his Council is conſtituted) will not fail to aſcribe the calamity to its real author. The aſſertion which he made in full Aſſembly to the Engliſh Ambaſſador, that he would *ſacrifice* 100,000 men to invade Britain, is ſtated to have produced ſtrong indignation in the army.

HOLLAND.

The French Commiſſary at Breda exacted, on the 22d ult. a contribution of 2000l. from the Magiſtracy, &c. of that place. Some difficulties, however, ariſing, he immediately quartered his troops on the inhabitants.

Holland, it is ſaid, has been required by France to provide ſubſiſtence for 50,000 troops, and to furniſh 12 ſail of the line, to aſſiſt in the war againſt Great Britain. She has not yet complied.

Private letters from Helvoet, of the 27th, ſtate, that an aid-de-camp of Gen. Victor had arrived there, to demand that Helvoet and Goree ſhould be delivered up to the French troops, and that 40 pieces of artillery ſhould be mounted on the walls of theſe ports. If the Municipality refuſed to co-operate in expediting thoſe objects, the French were to proceed by force of arms.

Private letters from Holland ſtate, that a general belief prevails in that country of a ſpeedy change in its Government being in the contemplation of the Chief Conſul. Incenſed at the wiſh that has been expreſſed, of Holland preſerving a neutrality in the event of a war, and the general diſpoſition which prevails there for renewing the antient ties with England, the Chief Conſul has made a demand of 40,000,000 of guilders, and has intimated that a great political change is at hand. The leaſt that is expected is, a change of all the men who at preſent compoſe the Batavian Government; but the general apprehenſion is, that Holland will be incorporated with France.

According to letters from the Hague, it appears that the French troops in Holland are to be augmented to 80,000 men, all of whom are to be under the command of General Victor; others ſay, of Macdonald.

The French head-quarters in Holland have been transferred from Breda to Nimeguen.

A new alarm has been excited, upon the expectation of an immediate war with the Bey of Tripoli.

ITALY.

Ciſalpinia, like Helvetia, is to be repreſented at foreign Courts by the French Miniſters. In conſequence, no Auſtrian Miniſter will be ſent to Milan.

At Turin, Menou has iſſued a Proclamation, to calm the minds of the people, amongſt whom an expectation prevails of ſeeing the antient order of things re-eſtabliſhed. The Piedmonteſe are commanded to confide implicitly in the magnanimity and greatneſs of ſoul of Bonaparte.

The King of Sardinia has ſent the Chevalier Meſti to Peterſburg, with his ratification of ſuch terms as the Emperor may think expedient to accept in his favour. France has conſented that he ſhall receive two-fifths of the new-made kingdom of Etruria, the *Stato degli Preſidi*, without the iſland of Elba, and a penſion from France until a ſupplementary indemnity can be made out: the King's revenue will thus amount to two millions of florins.

Our letters aſſert, that in the event of a war with England, the French Government has made arrangements for taking poſſeſſion of Genoa, Leghorn, and all the Neapolitan harbours. Upwards of 100,000 men are marching to Italy, and are to form two camps in Piedmont and Lombardy.

bardy. The King of Etruria is to furniſh a given force, to be at the diſpoſal of France.

GERMANY.

The recent conduct of Bonaparte to the Emperor of Germany has been in the higheſt degree inſulting and humiliating. In ſpeaking to the Imperial Miniſter at Paris, on the ſubject of the delay in the ratification of the Concluſum, he obſerved, that "the impotency of Auſtria being known to all Europe, a reluctance on the part of his Majeſty to confirm a meaſure which he could not avert, only rendered his weakneſs the more manifeſt, and his folly the more ridiculous; but he ſhould beware how he trifled with the French nation, leſt, in exacting the penalty of the offence, the Sovereignty of Auſtria ſhould be annihilated."

The decree of ratification by his Imperial Majeſty was on the 28th of April formally tranſmitted to the Directory of the Diet, and recorded. The title of the Electoral Chancery of Mentz has been changed into that of Arch Chancery of the Empire.

On the 9th inſt. Champagny, the French Ambaſſador at Vienna, ſent off a courier to Paris, with the official information that his Imperial Majeſty was determined to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality in the event of a renewal of the war.

Forty thouſand Auſtrians, and an equal number of Ruſſians, are to be encamped at Lemberg, during the intended interview of the two Emperors at that place.

The Emperor of Morocco has demanded of the Houſe of Auſtria, as the poſſeſſor of the States of Venice, the tribute which was formerly paid by that Republic. The Court of Vienna has reſolved to comply with the demand, by making annual preſents to the ſame amount as thoſe paid by the Venetian Republic.

By the elevation of the Duke of Wirtemburg to the Electoral dignity, he now bears the following title—"Duke of Wirtemberg, Elector and Grand Pantler of the Holy Roman Empire, Duke of Teck, &c. &c."

Vienna, March 12. In the night of the 1ſt a moſt violent tempeſt was felt at Olmutz. The lightning ſtruck one of the towers of the Cathedral, and ſet fire to it. This tower, with three others, were ſoon covered with flames; and in leſs than an hour the whole fell with a terrible craſh. All the bells were melted, except one in the middle tower, of 30 tons weight, which fell through the roof of the Cathedral. It was not till the night of the 2d that the fire was entirely extinguiſhed.

PRUSSIA.

The Court of Berlin intends to preſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality in the coming war, and has denied the aſſertion made in moſt of the foreign Journals, that it meditated the occupation of Hanover, and the ſhutting up of the Elbe and Weſer againſt the commerce of England; his Majeſty declaring, that he will preſerve the free navigation of thoſe rivers, and maintain the independence and neutrality of Hanover. A communication to this effect was received by the Regency on the 26th ult. and diſpatched to London.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Ruſſia, in reply to letters addreſſed to him by the Chief Conſul, on the ſubject of the difference with England, has declared, that, ſhould a war reſult from it, he will exert his whole influence and power to preſerve the neutrality of the North.

The Emperor Alexander has made aſſurances to the Hanſe Towns, that he will protect their neutrality in the event of a war between England and France.

The ſhips fitted out at St. Peterſburg for a voyage of diſcovery are to ſail early in July. Several young men of diſtinction go out in them; as does the Counſellor of State Reſanoff, appointed Ruſſian Ambaſſador to Japan.

The Emperor Alexander has given the palace of the Counteſs de Lichtenau to the Hereditary Prince of Orange, and ſettled on the Princeſs, his Majeſty's ſiſter, a penſion of 30,000 dollars.

DENMARK.

Accounts from Copenhagen, of the 27th ult. ſtate, that a propoſal has been made to that Court by France, to enter into an offenſive and defenſive alliance with that Republic, in caſe of a rupture with England; but the Prince Royal waved the propoſition. Being further urged by Citizen Burgoing, he declared that his intention was to remain ſtrictly neutral.

TURKEY, &c.

The Porte is fitting out a fleet of 20 ſail of the line, and the Captain Pacha devotes the greateſt care to its equipment: it is ſaid to be intended for Egypt.

Two French officers have lately made their appearance at Conſtantinople, and have excited conſiderable notice. They pretend to be charged with ſecret commiſſions, and propoſe to remain for a length of time in that city.

Accounts from Conſtantinople ſtate, that Abdul Wechab has collected a force of 150,000 men, chiefly Arabs; and that all the country between Medina, Mecca, and Baſſora, has ſubmitted to him. The Rebels have not yet got poſſeſſion of any ſtrong places; and the Porte is collecting a numerous body of troops to march againſt them.

At a late interview between the French Ambaſſador and the Reis Effendi, at Conſtantinople, the latter is *ſaid* to have thanked the French Government, in the name of the Sultan, for compelling the Engliſh to evacuate Egypt!!!

About

About the middle of March a body of Turkiſh Pilgrims, 40 in number, embarked on-board a Cephalonian veſſel, to proceed to Mecca; but, during the firſt night of their paſſage, the crew roſe upon them, and murdered them all while aſleep. The murderers have ſince been apprehended.

The reſtleſs Spirit that deſtroys the peace of Europe, is ſaid to be at this moment employing the agency of his darling Sebaſtiani to excite a revolt in the Republic of the Seven Iſlands; to whom he promiſes the French *protection*.

Country News.

March 18. About one o'clock in the morning a fire broke out at *Leiceſter Grange*, near Hinckley, the reſidence of the late Mr. Foſter, which in a ſhort time conſumed the whole of the dwelling-houſe. The accident was occaſioned by the workmen, who had been employed in painting the houſe, leaving a fire in the dining-room.

April 20. A fire conſumed ſeven cottages at *Sheering*, near Harlow.

April 23. About 2 this afternoon, a dreadful ſtorm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, came on at *Biggleſwade*; during its continuance a fire-ball fell upon a ſtable belonging to Mr. Wells, and ſet fire to the thatch, but was prevented from doing any material damage thro' the aſſiſtance of the inhabitants.

Two fine horſes (valued at 70l.) belonging to Mr. William Cornell, farmer, of Needham-ſtreet, *Gazely*, Suffolk, were killed by lightning by the ſudden tempeſt whilſt at plough. Mr. C. himſelf, overlooking his workmen in the field, was ſtruck by the electrical fluid, which played on one of his ſhoes for ſome ſeconds, and affected his whole frame ſo much as to occaſion a temporary ſuſpenſion of faculty, which he happily recovered in a few minutes, without any further injury.

April 24. At 12 in the evening three Londoners, driving a ſpirited but blind horſe in a gig, were overſet in a ſmall pond on *Buſh-hill*, the horſe nearly ſuffocated, and one of the company, a ſon of Mr. Ibbetſon's of Durands, in Enfield pariſh, ſo ſunk in the mud under the carriage, the ſhafts of which were broken, that he died a ſhort time after his return home.

April 25. As Dr. Bowen, an eminent ſurgeon of Bath, was riding in his carriage this evening, near the *Grove*, his horſes took fright, and ran down the ſtreet with great violence; his coachman was thrown from the box; a poor labouring man, in endeavouring to ſtop the carriage, was trampled under the horſes feet, the carriage went over his body, and he was killed on the ſpot. Soon after the carriage was ſtopped, and the Doctor eſcaped unhurt.

May 7. This evening, as Mr. Walker, of *Hampton-wick*, was returning home in a one horſe chaiſe, the horſe took fright, and ran violently againſt a gate. Mr. W. was thrown out with ſuch force as to fracture his ſkull, and when taken up was entirely without ſigns of life.

At *Ackworth*, near Pontefract, Mrs. Townley and her ſon, who reſided at that place, had removed to a new houſe; and, in order to dry their bed-rooms, which had been newly plaſtered, they burnt in them, during the night, a chafing-diſh with charcoal. In the morning they were both found dead.

May 9. A fire, occaſioned by ſingeing a horſe's ears in the ſtable, broke out at the Spread Eagle inn, near the epiſcopal palace at *Buckden*, near Huntingdon, which ſpread with rapidity in every direction, and conſumed 13 tenements, and property to the amount of 2000l. A collection for relief of the ſufferers was immediately ſet on foot, under the direction of a Committee, of which Mr. Maltby, the biſhop's chaplain, is chairman.—On the ſame day, there was another fire at *Brompton*, two miles from Huntingdon, which burnt down a public-houſe.

May 12. Early in the morning, a fire broke out in an upper apartment of the left wing of *Huntley Caſtle*, the ſeat of the Duke of Gordon, which originated from the ſnuff of a candle left burning on the floor. This wing having been ſeparated from the building by a ſtone wall, the door which communicated with it was quickly built up with turf, which ſecured the remainder from deſtruction. After burning for ſeveral hours, the conflagration was extinguiſhed. Moſt of the property was ſaved by the villagers.

May 25. The Hertford coach coming to London, and croſſing the new-laid gravel on *Stamford-hill*, with *fourteen outſide* paſſengers, and driven by the proprietor's brother, was overturned, one of the outſide paſſengers killed on the ſpot, and a young woman, one of the two paſſengers who eſcaped unhurt from the fall, had her arm broken in two places by the other paſſengers trampling on her. The perſon killed was the foreman of the late Mr. Whittingſtall, bargeman.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Sunday, April 24.

Between 1 and 2, and between 3 and 4, there was a great deal of thunder and lightning, accompanied with hail; the thunder very loud, and the lightning very vivid.

Wedneſday, April 27.

The King has been pleaſed to grant to the Rev. Henry Uthwatt Uthwatt (formerly Henry Uthwatt Andrewes), of Great Linford,

Linford, in the county of Buckingham, Clerk, A. B., second and only surviving son of William Andrewes, late of Buckingham, and of the Inner Temple, London, esq. deceased, his Royal Licence and Authority, that he and his issue male may take, and henceforth continue to use, the surname of Uthwatt, when and as they shall respectively come into the actual possession of the estates devised by the will of his late godfather and relation Henry Uthwatt, of Great Linford aforesaid, esq. deceased, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1757: and also to order, that his Majesty's said Concession and Declaration be registered in his College of Arms.—*Gazette.*

William Roby, of Shardlow, co Derby, Gent. licenced to take and use the surname of *Burgin* only; in compliance with an injunction contained in the last will of his great uncle Alpheus Burgin, late of Shardlow aforesaid, Gent. deceased.—*Gazette.*

Monday, May 2.

A new table of rates, by which the fares of watermen are regulated, has been at length made out by the Court of Aldermen, under the authority of four Members of the Privy Council, and began to take place this day. All persons hiring boats will now know what they are to pay; and watermen can no longer, with impunity, refuse to take a fare when called upon; because they are obliged, under a penalty of 40s., to carry in their hats badges containing the number of their boats.

Wednesday, May 11.

This day, about 3 o'clock, an obstruction took place in the narrow part of the Strand, near Exeter Change, in consequence of the breaking down of an hackney coach. Two men and a woman, crossing the street, unfortunately ran between two coal waggons, then in contact with each other; when the two men and the woman were so jammed in, notwithstanding their screams and shrieks, before any assistance could be given, that they were killed on the spot.

Friday, May 20.

An experiment was made this evening at the upper end of New Bond-street, with twelve newly-invented lamps and reflectors, substituted in place of more than double that number of common ones; and, notwithstanding many unfavourable circumstances unavoidably attendant upon new undertakings, we were agreeably surprised to find that part of the street illuminated with at least twice the usual quantity of light.—It has been continued every evening since under more favourable circumstances, and the effect has been proportionately increased. We see none of that disagreeable glare, produced by lamps furnished with refracting lenses; on the contrary, the crescent of light exhibited in each reflector, over the flame of the lamp, is really a novel and at the same time a very beautiful sight.

Thursday, May 26.

The anniversary meeting of the charity-children of the different parish-schools took place, as usual, this day, in the Cathedral of St. Paul, which was fitted up for their reception. An excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Robert Cray, D. D. and Rector of Cracke, co. Durham. The appearance was grand and striking. More than 7000 children clothed and educated in the Metropolis, and a great number of them wholly supported by the voluntary bounty of individuals only, without any obligatory support from the laws, present, to the admiration of surrounding States, a picture of the British character, liberally and amiably pourtrayed; an affecting display of public benevolence; a grateful tribute to the memory of our generous ancestors who established them; and an animating incentive to the present age to patronise and transmit to posterity these excellent institutions, so ornamental to this country, and unrivalled in any other.

Saturday, May 28

This night's Gazette contains a proclamation for increasing the militia. The men are to be enrolled on or before July 16.

Monday, May 30.

The recent overtures of France for the renewal of Peace, obviously result from the unprepared state of the Government to engage in war: after two years of insult and aggression, it were folly to doubt its hostility.

Tuesday, May 31.

The Duke of Norfolk has bought at the hammer a beautiful manuscript on vellum, intituled the *Golden Legend*, or Lives of the Saints, translated from the Latin into French by Jean de Vignay, at the particular request of Jane, daughter of Robert the second Duke of Burgundy, and wife to Philip de Valois: it was knocked down to his Grace at sixty-four pounds.

Astronomers for a long time suspected there was an error in the measurement of a degree of the meridian, effected in 1736 in Lapland by Maupertuis, Lemonier, Outhier, and Celsius. M. Swanberg, and three other Swedish Astronomers, have lately measured a degree, and found it to be 57,209 toises, which gives 196 toises less than by the French measure. This agrees better with other circumstances, and proves that the figure of the Earth is not so irregular as it was believed to be after the first measurement. M. Mechain set out from Paris April 26 for Spain, where he will measure a triangle of 93,000 toises, terminating at the Balearic isles; and which will complete the great and important measure of the meridian, which has been for some years carrying into execution by Mechain and Delamere.

Vol. LXXI. pp. 1158, 1207. Bennet Langton, esq. of Langton, in Lincolnshire, a gentleman no less eminent for his virtues than his ardent zeal for literature, was one of those happy few who attain to a high degree of knowledge. He was born in 1736, and educated under his paternal roof. At the early age of 16, having read, with the utmost admiration, Dr. Johnson's celebrated Rambler, he came to London, chiefly with a view of becoming acquainted with its author. In this he fortunately succeeded; and Johnson, being struck with his great piety, love for learning, and suavity of manners, conceived a great affection for him. Langton, on the other hand, was charmed with Dr. Johnson, as he found his notions most congenial with those he had imbibed at home. Soon after this meeting he proceeded to Trinity college, Oxford, where he put on a commoner's gown. It was in this university that Mr. L. cultivated, and brought to maturity, his natural talents. He made a considerable progress in the Greek language, which was always his favourite, and in which he arrived at the greatest perfection. After a space of several years he entered the North Lincoln militia; and, though so extremely partial to the study of the languages, yet he gave them up for a time, and resolved to make himself thoroughly acquainted with military tacticks; and to this effect he exerted himself with the utmost vigour, and became, in a very short time, a most excellent soldier. He acquired the esteem and admiration of his fellow-officers, not only for his worth and learning, but for his elegant manners, and "an inexhaustible fund of entertaining conversation," as Boswell expresses it; while, at the same time, he procured the love of the soldiers by his mildness and humanity. The former was so great, that he was never, in a single instance, betrayed into passion, or was ever heard to utter an oath. In 1764 Mr. L. was chosen a member of the Literary Club, and, at the time of his decease, was the only original member remaining. This club, in those days, consisted of all the brilliant men of the age; and, among these, Langton had the good fortune to reckon, as his most intimate friends, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Burke, Garrick, Beauclerk, Goldsmith, Warton, and Chamier; all of whom paid the debt of Nature before him. In 1770 Mr. L. married the Countess of Rothes, widow of the Earl of Rothes, and by his happy union with this lady he had ten children, nine of whom survive him, four sons and five daughters. In the year 1784 Langton felt a severe affliction in the death of his truly-inestimable friend, Dr. Johnson. He attended him constantly, and soothed some of the last hours of the life of that great man by the most pleasing and affectionate assiduity. Dr. Johnson is said to have seized his hand, when sitting by his bedside, and to have exclaimed with warmth, "Te teneam morientis deficiente manu." In numerous instances he shewed his great partiality for Langton; to Boswell he once said, "I know not who will go to Heaven, if Bennet Langton does not; I could say, *Sit anima mea cum Langtono*" How beautiful a compliment! on which surely there is no need to expatiate. In January, 1785, his Majesty appointed Mr. L. professor of antient literature in the Academy of Arts, thinking him the fittest person to succeed Dr. Johnson. In the Spring of 1801 Mr. L, extremely solicitous about the health of one of his youngest daughters, and thinking the mild air of Southampton might beneficial to her, repaired thither with the rest of his family, where he drew his last breath on the 18th of December, 1801.

Vol. LXXII. p. 971. Mr. Rob. Thew, the engraver, was born at Pattrington, in Holderness, in the East riding of the county of York, his father being then an innkeeper at that town. At a proper age he was placed as an apprentice to a cooper, at which business, on the expiration of his apprenticeship, he worked some time. During the American war he became a private in the Northumberland militia; at the conclusion of which, in 1783, he came to settle at Hull, where he commenced engraver of shop-bills, cards, &c. One of his first attempts was a card for a tinner and brazier, one of which the writer of this article is in possession of, and forms a curious contrast to those splendid prints for Shakspeare which he engraved for Messieurs Boydell. He engraved and published a plan of Hull, which is dated May 6, 1784, and afterwards solicited subscriptions for two views of the dock at that place, which the writer hereof believes he shortly after published. He also engraved, while there, a head of Harry Rowe, the famous puppet-showman of York, after a drawing by J. England. It is therefore erroneous to say, that the engraving of the old woman's head, after Gerard Dow, was his first attempt. His genius and abilities were sufficiently great, and need not any false colouring to set them off. A catalogue of the plates engraved by him would be a desireable article.

Vol. LXXIII. p. 196, b. The Rev. Henry Bright, formerly master of New College-school, Oxford, and of that in Abingdon, Berks, in both which situations he discharged the office with the highest credit to himself, was, late in life, successively presented to the livings of Chittlehampton and Bicton, in Devonshire; and the laborious exertion of his duty in the former contracted illnesses that, for some years previous to his death, had obliged him

him to retire from his parochial employments. He died, at his houſe in Oxford, of a total decay of Nature, in his 79th year, having ſupported the preſſure of painful maladies with the moſt exemplary patience and fortitude, and without loſing the ſociability of his character, or that chearful good humour which diſpoſed him always to exert himſelf for the gratification of thoſe who viſited or converſed with him, and who always left him entertained and amuſed by the fund of anecdote and pleaſantry with which his converſation abounded, and not ſeldom inſtructed by his remarks on religious ſubjects, or his literary information. To the ſimplicity and piety of the primitive Chriſtian he united the abilities of the ſcholar, and ſuch amiable and eſtimable qualities as will ever endear his reſpected memory to thoſe moſt nearly connected with him, and will doubtleſs preſerve his recollection with honour in the hearts of all who knew and regarded him. He was the author of a work publiſhed in Oxford, 1782, intitled, "The Praxis; or, a Courſe of Engliſh and Latin Exercifes," &c. of which he had the ſatisfaction of receiving the moſt honourable teſtimony of approbation from the firſt literary characters of the age before its publication.

P. 280. Mr. Cole died at his houſe in Park-lane.

Ibid. Virginia water overflowed Sept. 2, 1768, in conſequence of heavy rain the day before, as recorded in vol. XXXVIII. 443.

P. 287. There is no truth in the accident or death of Miſs Butler, at Cambridge.

P. 313, b. for *Subrige*, Dorſet, r. *Stalbridge*.

P. 382, b. Mr. Dixon, who died at Broxborne in March, had been in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and had retired on his fortune; and ſeems to have been miſtaken for another perſon of the ſame name, who was principal ſeacoal-meter to the City of London.

P. 386, a. Mrs. Cartwright was not chriſtened *Byzantia*, but *Elizabeth*, and was the ſecond daughter of Sir Clement Cotterell Dormer, maſter of the ceremonies, and grandfather of the preſent Sir Clement Cotterell Dormer, of Rouſham, co. Oxford. Mrs. C. was born in 1723; and married, in 1748, Wm. Cartwright, eſq. of Aynhoe, to whom ſhe was ſecond wife, and by whom ſhe had two ſons and three daughters: viz. William, a major-general in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of the 10th regiment of dragoons; Clement, deputy-paymaſter of his Majeſty's forces; Elizabeth, unmarried; Bridget, who died, unmarried, in Auguſt, 1794; and Mary, who died, unmarried, in February, 1793. Mr. Cartwright's *firſt* wife was Byzantia Lane.

P. 388. The remains of that great and virtuous woman, the dowager Counteſs of Chatham, were removed, on the 11th of April, for interment in Weſtminſter abbey, from Burton-Pynſent, in Somerſetſhire, an eſtate preſented by Sir Thomas Pynſent to the late Earl, as a tribute of reſpect to his great talents, and a mark of gratitude for their extraordinary exertions in the ſervice of his country. On the 19th, a little before 12 o'clock, the hearſe, containing her Ladyſhip's remains, arrived at Lady Warren's, Kenſington-gore, where it was met by a party of her Ladyſhip's relatives and friends, and a funeral proceſſion commenced in the following order: The undertaker on horſeback; two conductors, dreſſed in ſilk, on horſeback; ſix mutes, with cloaks, on horſeback; two porters, dreſſed in ſilk, on horſeback; a ſtate-horſe, led by two grooms, covered with black cloth, bearing the arms of the Pitt and Grenville families, with a double coronet, ſhe being a baroneſs in her own right, and ſiſter to the late Earl Temple; a herald on horſeback, bearing the coronet on a crimſon velvet cuſhion; a hearſe and ſix horſes, the hearſe elegantly painted with banners and intermarriages, with the Pitt and Grenville arms, with eſcocheon-flags, plumes of feathers, and velvet beautifully decorated; ten pages on foot; three mourning-coaches and ſix, with eſcocheons and feathers; followed by ten private carriages, among which were thoſe of Lords Chatham, Grenville, Hood, Camelford, Braybroke, Carysfort, Elliot, Forteſcue; Lady Sydney, and Mr. T. Grenville. As ſoon as the corpſe entered the abbey, the proceſſion was preceded by the dean of Weſtminſter, the prebends, minor canons, and the whole choir, who ſung Purcell's Funeral Service. The Burial Service was very ſolemnly read by Dr. Vincent, dean of Weſtminſter; and the body interred in the vault, alongſide that of one of her Ladyſhip's daughters, and upon that of the late Earl.—Her death is ſeverely felt by the poor cottagers in the neighbourhoods of Burrowbridge, N. Petherton, and Bridgewater. Her Ladyſhip's bounty, during the inclement ſeaſons, was the means of their very exiſtence. It was no uncommon thing to meet her frequently in the park of Burton-Pynſent, during the coldeſt weather, carrying a bundle containing neceſſaries for the relief of the indigent. She has often been ſeen to enter the abode of Diſtreſs, with blankets, warm cloathing, and food, which ſhe has ordered liberally to be diſtributed where ſuch were neceſſary. Fuel and other comforts never failed to flow from her charity; and Mr. Symonds, an apothecary at Bridgewater, had long her Ladyſhip's orders to viſit the objects of her bounty, and to give all the aſſiſtance which they might require from medicine. Whenever a real appearance of want and poverty came within her knowledge, ſhe never

never failed to change the ſcene of miſery for health, comfort, and happineſs. Her Ladyſhip's humanity was continually directed towards the relief of private individuals in different parts of the kingdom, as well as thoſe in her own neighbourhood, whom ſhe eſtabliſhed in their cottages, and ſupplied with all that could render them happy. The only return ſhe required from theſe dependents on her charity, for the comforts they enjoyed, was, their regular attendance on every Sunday at the pariſh-church, where ſhe alſo was accuſtomed to viſit regularly. The Counteſs had enjoyed the eſtate of Burton-Pynſent ſince the death of the late Earl. She erected upon it, at the expence of 2500l. in the park, an obeliſk to the memory of the patriotic donor, the late Sir Thomas Pynſent. —Soon after the death of the great Earl of Chatham, an idle ſtory was in circulation (which we mention only to confute), that he was interred at Burton-Pynſent, and that the buſtle at Weſtminſter was all a mock. On his coffin-plate was inſcribed, "The moſt noble and puiſſant William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, Viſcount Pitt of Burton-Pynſent, in the county of Somerſet; born 15th of November, 1708; died at Hayes, in Kent, the 11th of May, 1778."

Births.

April 1. AT Dreſden, the wife of Alexander Campbell, eſq. of Gatcomb-houſe, in the Iſle of Wight, and late lieutenant-colonel of the 86th foot, a daugh.

24. The wife of Col. Hay, of Maidſtone, Kent, a daughter.

26. In Glouceſter-place, the wife of E. Fletcher, eſq. a ſon.

29. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Saville-row, Lady G. H. Cavendiſh, a daughter.

Lately, the wife of Richard Solly, eſq. of York-place, a daughter.

In Portland-place, the wife of George Simſon, eſq. a ſon.

At the Grove, Stanmore, Middleſex, the wife of Charles Poole, eſq. a ſon.

At Chatham, the lady of Sir William Burdett, bart. a daughter.

At Briſtol, the wife of Col. Baillie, a ſon.

At Glanbrane-park, co. Carmarthen, the wife of Sackville Gwynne, eſq. a daughter.

May 2. At Brighthelmſtone, Lady Leſlie, a daughter.

4. At Southampton, the wife of L. H. Edwards, eſq. a ſon.

At Netherby-hall, Cumberland, Lady Catherine Graham, a daughter.

5. Lady Sefton, a daughter.

The wife of Major Maiſter, a ſon.

At Farley-hill, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Pierrepont, R. N. a ſon.

In Arlington-ſtreet, the Counteſs of Sutherland, a ſon.

At Brompton, the wife of Capt. Pollok, in the E. India Company's military ſervice, a daughter.

8. At Ealing, Middleſex, the wife of Capt. George Hopewell Stephens, R. N. a ſon.

10. At Norwich, the wife of Capt. Horatio Beevor, a ſon.

11. In Portman-ſtreet, the wife of John Wyldbore Smith, eſq. a daughter.

In Upper Guildford-ſtreet, the wife of James Willis, eſq. a ſon.

14. In Lanſdown-place, the wife of Alexander Hoſkins, eſq. a ſon.

17. The wife of Geo. Dorrien, eſq. a dau.

18. The wife of Benjamin Duncomb, eſq. of Eltham, Kent, a ſon.

In Duke-ſtreet, St. James's, the wife of Granville Penn, eſq. a ſon.

21. In Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, the wife of James Weſt, eſq a daughter.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of J. P. Grant, eſq. a daughter.

25. In St. Mary-Axe, the wife of Alexander Marcet, M. D. a ſon.

In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the wife of William Earle Bulmer, eſq. a ſon.

Marriages.

1802. *May* 10. AT Cuddalore, in the Eaſt Indies, by the Rev. Mr. Gericke, Richard Kinchant, eſq. third ſurviving ſon of the late John K. eſq. of Parkhall, co. Salop (commercial reſident and chief of that factory), to Miſs Myra-Catherine Wilkinſon, daughter of the late Jn. W. eſq. maſter in chancery in the Supreme Court at Bombay, an accompliſhed lady.

Lately, at St. Helena, Major Henry Torrens, of the 86th foot, to Miſs S. Patton, daught. of Col. P. governor of that iſland.

1803. *April* 16. At Rome, Lord Cloncurry, to Eliza youngeſt daughter of Major-gen. Morgan, of Portland-place.

28. Nathanael Belchier, eſq. of the royal navy, to Miſs Bryant, daught. of the Rev. Edward B. of Newport, Eſſex.

30. Mr. Thomas Robinſon, of Oxford, to Miſs Rivington, of St. Paul's churchyard.

May 1. At Camberwell, Surrey, Edward V. Utterſon, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to the eld. dau. of T. Brown, eſq. of Peckham.

2. At Barwell, co. Leiceſter, Rev. Geo. Mettam, M. A. rector thereof, to the only daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Aſhby, rector of Barwell.

3. Rev. J. W. Wilbraham, rector of Falmouth, to Miſs J. Croucher, of Baker-ſtr.

4. At Bath, Thomas D. Hall, eſq. of Seymour-ſtreet, to the Hon. Miſs Lyſaght, daughter of Lady Liſle.

5. John Thomlinſon, eſq. of Cley, Norfolk, to the eldeſt daughter of Sir George Chad, bart. of Thurſford-hall, in ſame co.

7. Capt. Wm. Tod, of the 40th foot, to Miſs Dunbar, of Southampton-row, Bloomſb.

9. At Eaſt Horſley, Surrey, the Hon. Henry Blackwood, captain in the royal navy, and youngeſt ſon of Baroneſs Dufferin, to Miſs Gore, daughter of the late Francis G. eſq.

10. William

10. Wm. Powell Bendry, eſq. of Chriſtian-Malford, near Chippenham, Wilts, to Miſs Whipham, only daughter of the late Wm. W. eſq. of the Old Jewry, London.

11. At Breſtbury, in Cheſhire, Peter Ratbotham, eſq. to Miſs Lever, niece to the late Sir Aſhton L. of Alkrington.

12. Benjamin Brown, eſq. of New Bridge-ſtreet, to Miſs Rogers, daughter of Charles R. eſq. of Clapham, Surrey.

13. W. Howard, eſq. of St. John's-ſqu. Clerkenwell, to Miſs Anne Elliott.

14. At Aldgate, George Wyndham, eſq. banker, in Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Dominicus, eldeſt daughter of George D. eſq. of the Eaſt India-houſe, and niece of the late Rear-admiral Blanket.

17. Mr. Ayrton, ſon of Dr. A. of James-ſtreet, Buckingham-gate, to Miſs Arnold, dau. of the late Dr. A. of Duke-ſtr. Weſtm.

18. Capt. Sir Wm. Bolton, R. N. to Miſs Catherine Bolton.

19. Capt. Gravatt, of the royal engineers, to Miſs Hartcup, daughter of Col. H.

20. Mr. Rawlins, of Ramſbury, to Mrs. Howard, of Calne, Wilts.

21. Wm. Roots, eſq. to Miſs Smith, both of Kingſton, Surrey.

23. Col. Davies, of the Bengal army, to Miſs Maria Blair, da. of Col. B. of Stratford-pl.

24. Lord Viſcount Galway, of Serlby-hall, co. Nottingham, to the widow of F. A. Drummond, eſq. of Bawtry, co. York.

25. Rev. Mr. Bullock, to Miſs Sarah Clitherow, of Buſton-houſe, Brentford.

Deaths.

1802. *Sept.*... At Dartford, Kent, aged 60, Mr. Sam. Stratton, who formerly kept the Bull and George inn in that town, where he was originally a waiter, but had retired ſeveral years in eaſy circumſtances.

Dec. .... At Calcutta, aged 52, Col. Samuel Dyer, ſon of William D. eſq. of Redcliffe parade, Briſtol. This gentleman embarked for India in 1767, and continued from that period in the ſervice of his country without once returning to Europe. The courteous, humane, beneficent Col. S. Dyer was beloved and honoured by all ranks in Bengal; and how eſteemed he was as a ſoldier is thus honourably made known: "Garriſon Orders. By his Excellency the Moſt Noble Marquis Welleſley, the Governor-general, 14th December, 1802. The Governor-general ſincerely regrets the ſevere loſs ſuſtained by the death of Col. Samuel Dyer, colonel of the 10th regiment of native infantry, and quarter-maſter-general of the Honourable Company's troops on the eſtabliſhment of this preſidency. In directing the laſt tribute of military honours to be paid to the remains of this reſpectable officer, it is the duty of the Governor-general to declare to the army his Lordſhip's high ſenſe of the zeal, integrity, and ability, uniformly manifeſted by Col. Dyer, in the important department in which that officer was employed. Juſtice to the memory of Col. Dyer requires this public teſtimony of his public character and meritorious ſervices. A funeral party, compoſed of his Majeſty's 78th regiment, is to attend the remains of the late Col. Dyer to the Old Burying-ground this evening, at 4 o'clock. Minute guns to be fired when the proceſſion commences, until the corpſe is interred; and the colours, during that period, to be hoiſted half ſtaff." Such is the teſtimony borne to his public character, and in private life his virtues were equally conſpicuous; no one could be more honoured and reſpected, eſteemed and beloved.

1803. *Jan.* 25. On her paſſage from India, the wife of Major-gen. Popham.

March 4. On-board the Walthamſtow, off St. Helena, on his paſſage from Bengal, John-Philip Gardiner, eſq.

6. Murdered, Charles-James Air, eſq. member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of South Carolina, in America. His body was found on the 8th, on the road leading from Charles-town to George-town.

21. In his 76th year, the Rev. John Wells, formerly of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, and 40 years vicar of Hickling, co. Norfolk. He has bequeathed to the poor of that pariſh 250l.; an annuity to his old ſervant; and the ſum of 3000l. to the children of the Rev. J. Aſhmole, rector of Shipton upon Cherwell, Oxon.

26. A melancholy inſtance of deſpondency, blended with ſtrength and raſhneſs of reſolution, occurred this day at Donnington, co. Lincoln; where the wife of Mr. Richard Bowles, jun. farmer, at an unſeaſonable hour in the morning, precipitated herſelf and infant child, about ſix months old, into a dike not many yards from her home, and both were drowned. In the evening preceding the commiſſion of this raſh act, ſhe deſired her huſband to retire to reſt at the uſual hour, and told him ſhe would come to bed after ſhe had written a letter to her ſiſter. Early in the morning, the huſband on waking was alarmed to find his wife abſent, and the child taken from the cradle. On going down ſtairs he found a letter written by the unfortunate woman, which ſtated that ſhe was weary of exiſtence, and could ſupport the burthen no longer. This induced Mr. Bowles to alarm ſome of his neighbours, and a ſearch was immediately inſtituted, when a bonnet lying on the bank of a ditch led to the horrid diſcovery of the mother and infant ſuffocated in a loathſome puddle.

John Bailey, aged 54, farming-ſervant to Mrs. Dent, of Martin, near Timberland, co. Lincoln, hanged himſelf in a granary near the dwelling-houſe. The late Mr. Dent died about ſeven weeks before; and Bailey was ſo affected thereby as to betray evident

evident ſymptoms of derangement, which continued till his death.

29. At Exton, co. Rutland, aged 72, Mrs. Baniſter, a widow lady, who had been houſekeeper to the late dowager Counteſs of Gainſborough, and her ſon the late Earl, for above 30 years; during all which time ſhe conducted herſelf with ſo much propriety as to be ſincerely reſpected and beloved by that numerous family, and, indeed, by all who knew her. After meeting with the very deſerved approbation of her employers, ſhe was honourably rewarded for her faithful ſervices by his Lordſhip's nephew, Gerard Noel Noel, eſq. with a comfortable dwelling and an annuity of 100l. for the remainder of a well-ſpent life.

At Sibſey, near Boſton, aged 81, Mr. John Smith, farmer.

Aged 52, the Rev. E. Healey, M. A. rector of Patrington, near Hull, in the commiſſion of the peace for Yorkſhire, and late of Oakham. After eating a hearty dinner, in apparent good health, he aroſe from the table, and almoſt immediately expired. He had preached, the day before, a moſt impreſſive ſermon, from Pſ. xxxix. 30, "Lord, let me know the number of my days, that I may be certified how long I have to live."

Aged 70, Mrs. Haſtings, of the Black Lion at Gedney, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Woods, of the Talbot inn, Spalding.

30. At Aſlackton, near Bingham, Mr. Upton, a reſpectable farmer and grazier.

At Brentford, in his 78th year, Thomas Devenith, eſq.

31. This day the remains of Mrs. Ducane, depoſited, 45 years ſince, in the burial-ground in St. Pancras-lane, Cheapſide, were, purſuant to the will of her late widower, removed, with great funeral pomp, to the family-vault in the country.

At Stapenhill, co. Derby, greatly lamented, the widow of John Henſhaw, eſq. and mother of Mrs. Ayre, of Gaddeſby, co. Leiceſter.

Aged 72, Mr. Thomas Bell, of Hull, a maſter builder and joiner.

April ..... At Trinidad, Henry Swinburne, eſq. the celebrated traveller, youngeſt ſon of the late Sir John S. bart. of Capheaton, in Northumberland, the long-eſtabliſhed ſeat of that antient Roman Catholic family. He was educated at Scorton ſchool, in Yorkſhire, and afterwards ſtudied at Paris, Bourdeaux, and in the Royal Academy at Turin. He made the uſual tour of Italy; and, in 1774, travelled with his lady on the Continent, for the expreſs purpoſe of indulging their taſte for antiquities and the fine arts. He ſpent ſix years in France, Spain, Italy, and Germany; formed an intimacy with ſome of the moſt celebrated Literati of thoſe countries, and received ſome ſignal marks of eſteem from the Sovereigns of the courts he viſited. On his return to England he retired to his ſeat at Hamſterley, in the biſhoprick of Durham, which thenceforth became his principal reſidence. He publiſhed his Travels in Spain in a quarto volume, 1779; four years after, vol. I. of his Travels in the Two Sicilies; and a 2d two years after. Both theſe works have been reprinted in octavo, the firſt in two, the other in four, volumes, with improvements. The learning and ingenuity of Mr. S. are too well known to require any additional panegyrick from us. The warmth and animation of his deſcriptions diſcover an imagination highly ſuſceptible of every bounty of Nature or Art; and, if he have a fault, it is that he is too apt to relinquiſh ſimplicity for profuſion of ornament:—but, from this fault, what traveller is free? He was the firſt who brought us intimately acquainted with Spain, and the arts and monuments of its antient inhabitants. By the marriage of his only daughter to Paul Benfield, eſq. he became involved in the misfortunes of that adventurer, and obtained a place in the newly-ceded ſettlement of Trinidad, where he died. His library was ſold by auction, by Leigh and Sotheby, laſt year, and the moſt intereſting articles in it bought-in by his brother. His communication of a Roman inſcription to our Miſcellany, under the alluſive name of PORCUSTUS, will be recollected.

On the iſland of Guernſey, the Rev. E. F. St. Dalmas, rector of St. Peter du Bois.

Mrs. Scarborough, ſchool-miſtreſs, of Falkingham, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Bryan Browning, ſen. of Thurlby.

Aged 37, Mr. Thomas Tindall, of Birmingham, factor, brother to Mr. Samuel T. of the Marquiſ of Granby inn at Lincoln.—Mr. Samuel Tindall, of Lincoln, breeches-maker, died on the 7th, aged 67.

At Sixhills, co. Lincoln, Mr. Ingram, who had been a Catholic prieſt upwards of 60 years.

At Southwell, Mrs. Martha Pigot, an elderly lady.

At Little Billing, co. Northampton, after a few days illneſs, the wife of the Rev. Henry Portington, rector of Wappenham.

Mr. Thomas Ellis, maſter of the Poſt-office at Oundle.

Mr. Wm. Brown, an opulent farmer at Long Collingham, near Newark, Notts.

In his 40th year, John Deakin, eſq. of Bagthorp-houſe, near Nottingham.

April 1. At his apartments in Downing-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. John Handford, who formerly kept the Windmill and George inns at Alford, co. Lincoln.

At Grantham, after a ſhort but painful illneſs, aged 31, Mr. Richard Hudſon, of Weſt Aſhby.

At Iſlington, aged 51, Mr. John Grant Waring, late an attorney in London, and formerly of Oakham.

2. At

2. At her ſon's houſe in Thorney-fen, advanced in years, Mrs. Parker, mother of Mrs. Houſehold, of Whittleſea, who died March 19 (ſee p 385). Theſe ladies were viſiting their ſick ſon and brother, and died within a few days of each other, the burial of the latter making the fifth funeral from the ſame abode ſince Chriſtmas.

3. At Wiſbech, Mr. Mann Hutcheſſon, attorney-at-law.

After a long illneſs, Miſs Smith, ſiſter of Mrs. Thomas Woodroffe, of Stamford.

Aged 42, Mr. Newcomb, of Grantham.

Aged 48, Mrs. Sarah Barker, ſiſter of Thomas B. eſq. of Lyndon, Rutland.

Aged 62, the wife of Mr. Charles Curtois, of the Bull's Head tavern at Lincoln.

At Dunſtable, co. Bedford, aged 75, Mrs. Shipley, houſekeeper to George Maddiſon, eſq. in whoſe family ſhe had ſerved with the ſtricteſt fidelity many years.

Aged 87, Mrs. Read, mother of Mr. R. agent to the Leiceſter Navigation Comp.

4. At Leiceſter, Mrs. Calladine, mother of Mr. C. bookſeller.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, univerſally regretted, Mr. Demant; in whom the poor have loſt a good friend, and the corporation a worthy alderman.

At Coltneſs-houſe, Edinburgh, Miſs E. Stewart, dau. of Sir J. S. bart. of Goodtrees.

5. At Grantham, in Lincolnſhire, Mrs. Godhelp, a widow lady.

Job Chapman, a ſerjeant belonging to the grenadier company of the Derbyſhire militia. Returning from parade, in apparent good health, he ſuddenly dropped down in the ſtreet and expired.

6. At Liſbon, where he went for the recovery of his health, aged 37, Simon Fraſer, jun. eſq. of Lovat.

Aged 72, Mr. John Knight, whiteſmith, of Peterborough.

At Bourn, in her 73d year, Mrs. Anne Cook, of Wiſbech.

Aged 71, the wife of Mr. Francis Wigginton, of Manton, Rutland.

Thomas Peach, eſq. of Northampton.

7. At Fordham, near Newmarket, Robert Hayward, eſq.

In King-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, aged 49, Joſeph Chaplin Hankey, eſq.

The relict of Mr. Thomas-James Lawrence, of Cheapſide, woollen-draper.

8. Mr. J. Booth, many years a footman to the King.

C. Reaveley, eſq. one of the proprietors of the Kenton colliery.

At Bath, Miſs Suſannah Nicoll, of Page-ſtreet, Hendon, Middleſex.

Mr. Barry, who formerly kept the Lion and Lamb at Leiceſter.

At Gainſborough, aged 41, Mr. Leonard Hawkeſley, wine-merchant.

At Edinburgh, Miſs Margaret Brown, daughter of the late Mr. Tho. B. architect.

At his houſe in Reid's-court, Canongate, Edinburgh, aged 72, Mr. Hen. Home, W.S.

Aged 63, Benjamin Blaydes Thompſon, eſq. merchant, and one of the aldermen of the corporation of Hull.

This evening, about 10 o'clock, at the houſe of Mr. Carrington, in Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, as Mrs. Adderley, a lady of the higheſt reſpectability, whoſe huſband holds a ſituation of the firſt rank in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, was in the act of catching a favourite ſquirrel, for the purpoſe of putting it into its cage, ſhe overſet the candle, which immediately communicated to her cloaths. In this ſituation ſhe ran down ſtairs, and, throwing herſelf in the paſſage, Mrs. C. opened the door, calling out for aſſiſtance. The ſon of Mr. Piddington, the watch-houſe-keeper, happening to paſs by at the moment, flew to her aſſiſtance, and, with much difficulty, ſucceeded in extinguiſhing the flames. She was conveyed to bed, burnt in a moſt dreadful manner. Medical aſſiſtance was immediately procured, but ſhe was ſo much burnt, that, after languiſhing till 6 o'clock the next morning, ſhe expired. Mrs. A. is deſervedly regretted by all her friends and acquaintance; her amiable manners having placed her high in the reſpect of all who knew her. She was about 25 years of age; has left two children; and was on the point of going to her huſband at Trinidad when the melancholy accident happened.

9. At his houſe in Jermyn-ſtreet, in his 63d year, Gen. De Bauermeiſter, reſident-miniſter from the Court of Heſſe-Caſſel. His remains were depoſited in the Savoy chapel. In the death of this diſtinguiſhed perſonage the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel has loſt an able general and a faithful miniſter. His Excellency's military career has ſhewn itſelf moſt conſpicuouſly in the German, American, and late Continental wars; and he bore to his grave the honourable wounds he received in thoſe conteſts. His ſervices were principally with his Britannic Majeſty's troops. His ſuavity and mildneſs of manners endeared him particularly to their Majeſties and the Royal Family, to moſt of the Nobility, and to all thoſe who had the honour of his acquaintance. His Excellency's illneſs was long and painful; during which time the attention of his Excellency's ſecretary, N. G. Lewis, eſq. and a number of friends, was unremitted; which muſt afford much conſolation to his relatives abroad.

In Welbeck-ſtreet, aged 77, Newſham Peers, eſq. of Alveſton-houſe, co. Warw.

10. Mr. Joſeph Scott, grazier, of Brinklow, co. Warwick.

Of a conſumption, Mrs. Lomax, wife of Joſhua L. eſq. of Childwickbury, in St. Michael's pariſh, St. Alban's, where ſhe was buried in the family-vault, and one of the ſix daughters of Mr. Ekin, late rector of Pebmarſh, Eſſex.

At

At Mattiſhall, the Rev. John Smith, M. A. formerly fellow of Caius college, and many years vicar of Mattiſhall, co. Norfolk. This valuable vicarage is in the gift of the maſter and fellows of Caius college, Cambridge; of which Mr. S. was admitted B. A. 1755, M. A. 1759.

At Ecton, co. Northampton, in his 65th year, after a lingering and very afflictive illneſs, the Rev. Palmer Whalley, M. A. upwards of 46 years rector of that place, domeſtic chaplain to Lord Brownlow, and many years one of the repreſentatives of the Clergy of the diocefe of Peterborough in the Lower Houſe of Convocation.

11. Mr. Sutton, hoſier, of Belgrave, co. Leiceſter.

At Market-Deeping, co Lincoln, aged 79, Robert Bankes, eſq. a very eminent attorney, formerly of great practice, at Sleaford, and many years clerk of the peace for the parts of Keſteven, in that co.

Aged 30, Mr. Henry Tatam, plumber and glazier, of Stamford, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Alderman T.; and, on the 26th, in her 34th year, his wife, daughter of the late Alderman Aſkreen, of that town. By their deaths four infants are left orphans.

At the deanry of Briſtol, ſuddenly, of the gout in his ſtomach, in his 55th year, the Rev. Charles-Peter Layard, D. D. and F. R. S.; appointed dean of that cathedral in January, 1801, on the reſignation of Dr. Hallam; and rector of Uffington, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, in the gift of the Duke of Ancaſter. He was ſeveral years miniſter of Oxendon chapel in Oxendon-ſtreet, where he was greatly followed and admired as a moſt eloquent and excellent preacher; alſo, librarian of Archbiſhop Tenifon's library, in St. Martin's parith, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty. He was ſon of Daniel-Peter Layard, M.D. of Greenwich, who died in February, 1802, and nephew to the preſent Ducheſs of Ancaſter, who was daughter of Major Layard. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1770, M. A. 1773, S. T. P. 1787; and where, in 1773 and 1775, he obtained the prize for the beſt Seatonian poem; was twice married, and has left a widow and ten children. He was a man of great learning and moſt amiable manners; and publiſhed two ſermons; one at the conſecration of Dr. Horſley, now Biſhop of St. Aſaph, 1789; and the other for the benefit of the Magdalen hoſpital, 1802. Dean L. on the 20th inſtant, was to have been inducted into the vicarage of St. Auguſtine, Briſtol, annexed to the chapter, and worth near 1000l. per annum.

12. The infant daughter of the Rev. Jn. Dymoke, of Scrivelſby Glebe, co Lincoln.

Aged 79, Mrs. Mary Law, a maiden lady, of King's Cliffe, co. Northampton.

At Windſor, in his 50th year, Mr. Iſaac Clarke, many years purveyor of the King's cellars, and brother to Mr. C. porter at the Queen's houſe.

In Weſtminſter, Lieut. Syffrett, of the royal navy.

Rev. Robert Wall, B. D. fellow of Merton college, Oxford.

13. At her father-in-law's houſe, in Hawley-ſquare, Margate, aged 37, of a lingering conſumption, Miſs Martha Goodbourn.

In Wigmore-ſtreet, in her 63d year, the relict of the late Thomas Little, eſq.

14. Mr. Richard Fiſher, a reſpectable farmer and grazier, of Great Dalby, near Melton Mowbray, co. Leiceſter.

Aged 73, Mrs. Anne Barber, formerly proprietor of the ſhoe warehouſe in St. Peter's church-yard, Nottingham.

At Middleton-Cheney, co. Northampton, aged 80, Mr. Thomas North, the laſt male repreſentative of an antient and reſpectable family of that name, which has reſided many centuries in that place and neighbourhood.

15. Aged 65, the Rev. William Holden, M. A. formerly of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. 1762, M. A. 1765; vicar of Chatteris, in the commiſſion of the peace for the Iſle of Ely, and a commiſſioner for the redemption of the land-tax thereof.

At Fleckney, co. Leiceſter, Mr. William Grant, a conſiderable farmer and grazier.

Montague Cholmeley, eſq. of Baſton, near Grantham, co. Lincoln. His death was occaſioned by a fit, which ſeized him on horſeback, and carried him off almoſt inſtantaneouſly. His character was exemplarily good; and he will be deeply regretted by a large family and acquaintance.

At Bath, Chriſtopher Hill Harris, eſq. late ſtorekeeper of Deptford dockyard.

In Glouceſter-place, the eldeſt daughter of Evelyn Shirley, eſq.

At Bruſſels, George Forbes, eſq. late of the iſland of Nevis.

At Vienna, in his 89th year, the Archbiſhop of that ſee, Cardinal Prince Migazzy. On the preceding day he had taken a walk upon the Prater; found himſelf unwell; and, returning home, expired almoſt immediately. Cardinal M, it is well known, was not upon the beſt terms with the Emperor Joſeph II. and refuſed to promote any of that Monarch's views of reform. He was of a very antient family, which diſtinguiſhed itſelf in the Valteline in the year 1200; and, for ſome time, he filled the office of Imperial envoy at Madrid. His remains were interred on the 19th at Vienna, by torch-light; the funeral proceſſion being opened by the children of the Orphan-houſe, and the poor belonging to ſeveral other charitable foundations.

16. John Ward, eſq. of Ruſwarp-houſe, near Whitby.

After a long and painful illneſs, in her 65th

65th year, Mrs. Pullill, ſecond wife of Charles P. eſq. of Chiſtead-place, Kent, by whom ſhe had 4 ſons and 1 daugh. Her many truly valuable and amiable qualities will long endear her memory to all who had the happineſs of knowing her: from them who were more immediately allied to her, and to whom her loſs is irreparable, they can never be effaced. The poor and diſtreſſed will long lament the loſs they have ſuſtained by the death of ſo truly charitable and kind a benefactreſs.

In Upper Guildford-ſtreet, the reliſt of Robert Dalap, eſq. of the county of Cavan.

George Allen, an old man, who has ſerved many years at the Prince of Wales's, as a common porter, when going up ſtairs to the coachman's room, fell over the banniſters, and ſo dreadfully bruiſed his head as to cauſe immediate death.

17. At Groſvenor, near Wrexham, co Denbigh, Robert Hughes, eſq late of the Eaſt India Company's Madras civil eſtabliſhment.

At Thorncaſtle, aged 22, Mr. Thomas Davey, of Aldeſthorpe.

Aged 72, Mr. George Wallis, of Hull, the celebrated antiquary and antiquary.

In Holme-ſtreet, Pentonville, aged 78, Mr. Joſeph Harriſon, formerly a druggiſt in Old Fiſh-ſtreet.

At her apartments in Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea, Miſs Vindus.

In his 50th year, Mr. Alex Gardiner, carpenter, of Swan-yard, Strand.

In his 64th year, Mr. James Aikin, late comedian and ſtage-manager of Drury-lane theatre. His remains were interred on the 25th in the churchyard of St. Anne, Soho, attended by moſt of the performers of Drury-lane houſe, in teſtimony of the high reſpect in which the deceaſed was deſervedly held by them. The hearſe was followed by ten mourning-coaches, the two firſt of which contained the principal mourners. In the third coach were Meſſrs. Banniſter, Wroughton, Packer, and Moody; in the fourth, C. Kemble, Suett, Dowton, and Wathen; in the fifth, Pope, Barrymore, Palmer, and Dwyer; in the ſixth, Kelly, Dignum, Collins, and Cherry. The other four coaches were alſo filled with actors belonging to the ſame theatre. Poor old Moody appeared very infirm, and was aſſiſted in getting in and out of the coach by Banniſter and Wroughton.

18. At Peterborough, Mrs. Robertſon, mother of Mr. R. manager of the Lincoln company of comedians.

Mr. John Bellamy, maſter of the free ſchool and pariſh and veſtry-clerk at Thorney-fen, co. Lincoln; in all which offices, and as a man, he was highly reſpected.

Aged 77, Mr. Robert Holmes, of Lincoln, formerly a butcher of extenſive buſineſs, and for ſeveral years paſt ſword-bearer to the mayor of Lincoln.

Aged 43, the wife of Wm. Caſe, eſq. of Lynn, Norfolk.

Mr. Richard Carter, ſen. of Dunſby.

At Stratford-houſe, Eſſex, John Lord Henniker, Baron Henniker of Stratford-upon-Slaney, F. R. S. and LL. D. His Lordſhip was born in 1724, and married, 1747, Anne, eldeſt daughter (and coheireſs with her ſiſter, Elizabeth Ducheſs of Chandos) of Sir John Major, bart. of Wallingworth-hall, co. Suffolk, and had iſſue, 1. the Hon. John-Henniker-Major; 2. the Hon Major-Henniker, deceaſed; 3. the Hon. Gen. Brydges-Henniker; 4 Anne-Elizabeth, married, 1787, Edward Stratford, Earl of Aldborough, and died at Aldborough houſe, Dublin, July, 1802, without iſſue. His Lordſhip was deſcended from an antient family in Kent; ſucceeded to the title of baronet 1783, and was created a peer July 30, 1800, by the title of Baron Henniker of Stratford upon-Slaney, in the county of Wicklow. He is ſucceeded in his title and large eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, the Hon. John-Henniker-Major, F. R. S. of Portman-ſquare, now ſecond Lord Henniker, who married Emily, daughter of Robert Jones, eſq. of Duffrin, Glamorganſhire.

19. Aged 66, Mr. Spencer Main, corn-inſpector, of Stamford, and many years deputy-apparitor for ſeveral deanries in the county of Lincoln.

Aged 57, Wm. Martin, eſq one of the aldermen of Newark, Notts.

At Towyn, co. Merioneth, the Rev. Price Maurice, vicar of that pariſh, and rector of Clynnin, in the ſame county.

Suddenly, aged 65, Sir Charles Ventris Field, of Campton, co. Bedford, bart.

In Baker-ſtreet, after 48 hours illneſs of the influenza, Mrs. Dunlope.

20. At Lady Porteus's apartment in Kenſington palace, Mrs Wibault.

Mr. Benjamin Williams, of Kennington-row, Vauxhall, Surrey.

In his 88th year, Mr. James Sculthorpe, of Quorndon, co. Leiceſter, tanner.

21. At Thornton-hall, Bucks, the eldeſt ſon of Thomas Sheppard, eſq. William-Thomas Sheppard Cotton, of Crakemarſh, co. Stafford, eſq. whoſe mother was daughter of Dr. Cotton, of Crakemarſh aforeſaid, by Heſter-Maria, daughter and heireſs of Sir Charles Tyrrell, of Thornton-hall aforeſaid, bart.

At Bath, the youngeſt daughter of the late Thomas Caldecot, eſq. of Holton-lodge, co. Lincoln.

At Swaffham, co. Norfolk, Mrs. Anne Benezet, relict of Claude B. eſq. of Margate, late a major in the army. The loſs of this truly valuable woman will be long extenſively and deeply felt, not only by her large family and numerous friends, but by thoſe who, for many years, were wont to receive from her benevolent hand and ſympathizing mind every conſolation.

Mr. John Hinde, grocer, of Cheapſide.

22. Mr.

22. Mr. Edward Magrath, of Cheapſide.

Mr. Purdy, of Mark-lane, was ſuddenly taken ill, near the corner of Rood lane, and unable to ſtand; when falling, he was caught by Mr. Angelo, the fencing-maſter, who happened to be paſſing at the moment. Mr. A. carried him to a neighbouring houſe, and immediately procured medical aid, but without effect; Mr. P. died in half an hour.

In Baker ſtreet, the wife of Thomas Skip Dyot Bucknall, eſq. M P.

At Camberwell, Surrey, the wife of Mr. John Stewart Campbell.

At Upper Clapton, Middleſex, Mr. John Williams, attorney, of Sion college gardens, Aldermanbury.

At Market Drayton, co. Salop, the widow of the late Thomas D'Avenant, eſq. ſiſter to Sir R. S. Cotton, bart. of Combermere abbey, in Cheſhire.

At Peterborough, in her 89th year, the relict of the late Rob. Maxwell, of Folkſworth, co. Huntingdon, gent. More than 40 years ago this excellent woman, induced by a principle of juſtice, and of honourable feeling for the character and injunctions of a beloved huſband, made a voluntary ſurrender of a conſiderable property, againſt which no legal claim exiſted, and left herſelf deſtitute of every thing except a numerous family, a few worthy friends, and a protecting Providence, whoſe aid, from that moment, has never been withdrawn.

Aged 71, Mrs. Clay, of Derby.

At Gainſborough, Capt. Dennis Cooke, of the Perſeverance Newcaſtle trader.

At Dyſart, near Montroſe, in Scotland, Miſs Suſan Hadow Scott, youngeſt daughter of Patrick S. eſq.

23. At her father's houſe in Arlington-ſtreet, aged 19, Miſs Fellowes, ſecond daugh. of Rob. F. eſq. M. P. for Norwich. This lady and her ſiſter dined with the Earl of Portſmouth on the 17th; complained of the influenza on the 18th; and died this day.

Miſs Iſabella Edie, of Token-houſe-yard.

At her houſe on Ham common, in her 71ſt year, Mrs. Elizabeth Garland.

On her way from the South of France, whither ſhe had been for the recovery of her health, the wife of Samuel Thompſon, eſq. and daugh. of the late Tho. Thompſon, eſq. of Great Mount, co. Antrim, Ireland.

At Brompton, after a lingering illneſs, in his 29th year, Capt. James Dalrymple, of the royal navy.

At Exmouth, Devon, aged 62, Major-general Wm. Elliot, late of the Eaſt India Company's artillery at Bengal.

24. Mrs. Harris, many years whitener in his Majeſty's ſilver ſcullery at St James's.

In College-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, the relict of Auſtin Leigh, eſq. late ſecretary of the Tax-office.

In his 68th year, Mr. Richard Lewin, ſen. farmer, of Leverington.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, Miſs Erſkine, ſiſter of Sir W. E.

After a ſhort illneſs, aged 19, Miſs Banton, of Oakham. This young lady's behaviour and diſpoſition were meek, engaging, and benevolent; and her friendſhip ardent and ſincere. Thoſe who once had the pleaſure to rank as her acquaintance will long cheriſh her remembrance with affection.

At Bath, Mrs. A. Elliott, daughter of the late Sir J. E. of Stobb's caſtle Scotland.

At Dowald, near Dunkeld, Jas. Stewart, eſq. of Perſie. The regrets of his family and friends are the beſt teſtimony of his uſefulneſs while he lived.

At Darlington, in her 70th year, Anne Binks, wife of Reuben B. grocer and confectioner, one of the people called Quakers; a kind friend to the poor, whoſe neceſſities ſhe relieved to the full extent of her means.

At his houſe in Piccadilly, Sir John Smith Burges, bart. of Eaſt Ham, Eſſex, ſo created May 4, 1793, a director of the Eaſt India Company, and lieutenant colonel of the 3d regiment of E. India Volunteers. His death was occaſioned by too great exertion on the day of the late election at the India-houſe; the diſorder increaſed to ſo violent a degree as to defy all medical aid; and for the laſt two days of his exiſtence he remained motionleſs. He had married the only daughter and heireſs of the late Ynyr Burges, eſq. of Eaſt Ham and Thorpe-hall, and, in conſequence thereof, took the name of Burges in addition to that of Smith; but, dying without iſſue, the title becomes extinct. His remains were carried through the city, to be interred at Havering-bower, Eſſex. At the Manſion-houſe the third regiment of Eaſt India Volunteers, commanded by Col. Roberts, with their bands and drums muffled, and the Lord Mayor, the City-marſhals, a numerous train of conſtables, &c. &c. were waiting to receive them. When the regiment arrived oppoſite the India-houſe the proceſſion halted; the regiment then formed into double line on each ſide of the ſtreet; the proceſſion then paſſed through the line, the band and drums performing a ſolemn dirge; the regiment then fell into open columns, and followed the proceſſion out of town, the bells of the churches tolling as they paſſed. This compliment to the memory of a moſt worthy character muſt be very acceptable to all thoſe who knew him, and were acquainted with his virtues, conſidering it as a juſt tribute to a life paſſed with integrity and honour. As a director of the Eaſt India Company, and as a public character, his conduct was irreproachable. In private life he was beloved and reſpected, and has died univerſally regretted.

25. In Finſbury-ſquare, of apoplexy, Tho. Buckworth, eſq. cornfactor, leaving a numerous family, with an ample fortune acquired by indefatigable attention.

Mrs. Osborne, of Ryder-ſtreet.

At

At the Swan inn, Bedford, Sir Jn. Payne, bart. of Tempsford-hall, lieutenant-colonel of the Bedfordſhire militia. He went to bed, apparently in perfect health, about 11 o'clock the preceding evening.

At Paul's Cray, in Kent, where ſhe was on a viſit, after 6 days illneſs, the dowager Lady Hoghton, relict of Sir Henry H. bart. of Walton-hall, near Preſton, co. Lancaſter.

At Brighthelmſtone, after a lingering illneſs, in his 7th year, the Hon. Wm. Neville, youngeſt ſon of Lord Braybroke.

At Mile-end-green, Capt. Geo. Young, late of the Delaford Weſt Indiaman.

In his 69th year, Mr. John Camidge, many years organiſt of York cathedral.

Aged 42, the wife of the Rev. Magnus Jackſon, of Southwell.

26. Mr. Iſaac Fenton, a very corpulent man. Returning from Gainſborough market, he fell off his horſe, which ſtruck him and killed him inſtantly.

At Darlington, Michael Peaſe, jun. ſon of Michael P. grocer, one of the people called Quakers.

At Mangotsfield, Bath, E. Paterſon, eſq.

At his houſe on Maize-hill, Greenwich, Peter Pegus, eſq.

In his 70th year, Mr. Edward Hague, of Lime-ſtreet, merchant.

Mrs. Blackman, of Symond's-inn coffee-houſe, Chancery-lane.

27. At Mrs. Greenwood's, in Baker-ſtreet, Enfield, ſuddenly, of water in his cheſt, aged 47, Mr. Freeman, a cabinet-maker, of London, and brother to Mr. F. leather-dreſſer, of Bermondſey.

Robert Douglas, eſq. of Kingſland-place.

Mr. Tycho Thomas, of the Hotel in Berkeley-ſquare.

At Muſkham, near Newark, aged 61, the Rev. Samuel Fiſher, many years paſtor of a Baptiſt congregation at Norwich and Wiſbech. As an intrepid defender of the ſacred Goſpel, a poſſeſſor of every friendly and ſocial virtue, he will long be held dear in the memory of his acquaintance.

At Newmarket, John Haylock, eſq. late of Weſt Wratting, co. Cambridge.

28. At Lambeth, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Wm. Brown, ſtock-broker.

In his 78th year, Rowland Conyers, eſq. formerly of Argyle-ſtreet.

In Brunſwick-ſquare, deſervedly regretted, the wife of Wm. Walker, eſq.

Aged 89, Mrs. Barker, a maiden lady, of Uſſington.

Aged 62, Mr. Richard Yates, of Bury St. Edmund's. He was well known to moſt viſitors, from his having the care of and ſhewing the much-admired ruins and grounds formerly belonging to the Abbey, in which he evinced a great degree of traditional knowledge reſpecting the Monaſtery. In communicating this information, his urbanity and patient attention to the curious enquirer were alike conſpicuous; and throughout life he ſupported the character of an upright, humane, and religious man, juſtly meriting and receiving the eſteem of all his neighbours. His collections and obſervations during a reſidence of 37 years in the Abbey will, we underſtand, form a part of the "Hiſtory of the Town and Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury;" which is now in great forwardneſs, and will ſhortly be laid before the publick.

29. The wife of Mr. Locock, ſurgeon, of Northampton.

Aged 79, the Rev. Iſaac Horſley, rector of Antingham St. Mary, and vicar of Briſton, both co. Norfolk; leaving a widow and an only daughter, to whom he has bequeathed property worth 60,000l.

After a few hours illneſs, the wife of Dr. Denniſon, of Broad-ſtreet-buildings.

In his 60th year, much regretted, Thomas Jones, eſq. of Penkerrig, co. Radnor.

30. At Hackney, Wm. Williams, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe.

Mrs. Munday, of Clapham common.

At Nottingham, aged 78, the relict of the Rev. Timothy Wylde, late rector of Beeſton, near Nottingham.

Aged 96, Mr. John Wright, of Sutton-in-Aſhfield, Notts.

Aged 81, Mr. Jn. Hayward, of Lincoln.

At Eaſtcot-houſe, in an advanced age, equally lamented by her friends, her tenants, and the poor, Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, the laſt lineal deſcendant of the family of Hawtrey, in that county, repreſentatives thereof in ſeveral parliaments.

At Darlington, Margaret Robſon, wife of Thomas R. linen-manufacturer, one of the people called Quakers.

Lately, at Placentia, the Biſhop of that ſee, Don J. Gonzales de San Pedro, which he had filled 37 years, and was a benefactor to the whole country. Among the poor ruſticks he often diſtributed oxen, horſes, implements of huſbandry, and corn. Several bridges and roads were alſo repaired at his expence. He often paid up the arrears of taxes for ſome of the poor pariſhes; and was the founder of a ſeminary, an orphan-houſe, and a public library, beſides being the patron of a very beneficial and œconomical ſociety at Truxillo.

In Frederick-ſtreet, Dublin, Lady Grace Queade, daughter of John firſt Earl of Aldborough, ſiſter to the preſent Earl.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, the wife of Mr. W. Allen, bookſeller and ſtationer.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. W. Jones, ſecretary to the Salop infirmary; the duties of which office he had diſcharged with zeal, fidelity, and aſſiduity, 33 years.

Aged 74, the wife of Mr. J. Eddowes, bookſeller and printer, of Shrewſbury; a woman of exemplary conduct in the relations of wife, mother, and friend; and of unblameable character as a ſincere, devout, and humble Chriſtian.

Aged

Aged 85, the relict of J. Gurney, eſq. banker, of Norwich.

Rev. George-James Palmer, rector of Ufford, Suffolk.

At Brompton, Middleſex, aged 79, Mrs. Anne Sewell, widow.

At Ponder's-end, Enfield highway, in childbed, the wife of Mr. Edward Naylor, timber-merchant.

In London, Mr. T. Bean, many years keeper of a livery-ſtable on the Surrey ſide of Blackfriers bridge. He was originally of Orſton, near Bingham, Notts.

At the houſe of More Fernandez, eſq. in New Ormond-ſtreet, aged 89, the relict of the late Mr. De Caſtro, many years a ſurgeon in St. Mary Axe.

Mr. John Child, of Pall Mall.

May 1. At Canterbury, aged 68, the Rev. John Lynch, LL.D. archdeacon of that dioceſe, prebendary of that cathedral, and rector of St. Dionis Backchurch, London, in the gift of that Dean and Chapter. He was of Chriſt Church, Oxford; M. A. 1760; D. C. L. 1765; and was the youngeſt of two ſons of the late Dr. John L. dean of Canterbury, whoſe eldeſt ſon, the late Sir Wm. L. K. B. was for many years his Majeſty's envoy-extraordinary at Turin.

2. At Aylesbury, aged 73, Wm. Rickford, eſq. ſen. He was a native of Watlington, in Oxfordſhire, but ſettled at Aylesbury early in life; where, by unremitted induſtry, courteous demeanour, prudence, and frugality, he acquired a very handſome fortune. He had retired from buſineſs ſeveral years, and lived in the boſom of his family, greatly beloved by all who had an opportunity of knowing him. He poſſeſſed a ſtrong mind, retentive memory, and unimpeachable integrity; was a ſincere Chriſtian, and a great honour to the Eſtabliſhed Church. His temper was placid and ſerene, corrected by manly fortitude. For ſome years paſt his ſufferings had been very acute, but he bore them with that patience and reſignation to the Divine Will that rendered it a mournful pleaſure to attend his couch. The poor have loſt a ſincere friend.

3. The body of Mr. Smith Ramage, a merchant of eminence in Dublin, and one of the directors of the National Bank, was found in the canal near that city. He had rode out on the 1ſt; and his horſe was found, on the day following, near the ſpot where his body was afterwards diſcovered.

4. At his lodgings in Paddington, Mr. John-Joſeph Merlin, of Prince's-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, Rote's engine-maker, and mathematical inſtrument and watch and clock-maker in general. He was born in September, 1735, at St Peter's, in the city of Huy, on the river Meuſe, between Namur and Liege, five leagues from the capital of Liege, and alſo five leagues from Maeſtricht. He reſided ſix years in Paris, and came over with the Spaniſh ambaſſador-extraordinary, the Count De Fluenti, to his houſe in Soho-ſquare, on the 24th of May, 1760. Such was the generoſity of his diſpoſition, that his purſe was always open to any ingenious artiſt or workman who made application to him for employment, and for whom he had not work at the time. He has left the reſidue of his property, after payment of his debts and ſeveral legacies, to his brother. It was his requeſt, as ſoon as he was no more, that the favourite horſe he uſed to drive ſhould be immediately ſhot, the animal being 30 years old, which was done accordingly. Mr. Merlin, as an ingenious mechanick, has been long known to the publick; his good qualities as a man will be long remembered by thoſe who knew him. Of an active diſpoſition, he ſcarcely ever let a ſingle moment ſlip by unemployed, notwithſtanding his health had been long on the decline. He was buried at Paddington.

In Glouceſter-place, J. Cotton, eſq.

5. At Camelford-houſe, co. Oxford, aged 65, Anne, dowager Lady Camelford. In the conſtant exerciſe of the moſt amiable qualities of the heart ſhe lived univerſally beloved, and died as univerſally lamented. She was daughter and coheir of Pinkney Wilkinſon, of Burnham, co. Norfolk, eſq.; and married, 1771, to Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford, by whom ſhe has left one ſon, and a daughter, married, 1792, to William Wyndham, Lord Grenville.

6. Benj. Pitts, long noted in Bath and its neighbourhood for his ſkill in angling.

7. In Beaumont-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, Mr. Chriſtian Brown, botanical painter.

8. Sir John Davie, bart. of Creedy, having completed his 31ſt year in January laſt.

9. At Paris, Sir Robert Chambers, late chief juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta. [Of this diſtinguiſhed character we ſhall hereafter give an ample and faithful account.]

10. At Midlington-place, Hants, the wife of Peter Barfoot, eſq.

11. After four days illneſs, Mr. J. Ovendon, attorney, of Jermyn-ſtreet.

12. In Gower-ſtr. Capt. Wm. Mackintoſh, late of the E. India Company's ſervice.

13. At Chelſea, the wife of Mr. Draper, of the Navy Pay office, Somerſet-place.

14. The wife of John Dawſon, eſq. of Bedford-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

15. At Dublin (where ſhe had been for ſome months on a viſit to her daughter, Mrs. Lindſay), aged about 62, and much regretted, Dame Mary Hales, of Dean, near Wingham, in Kent, relict of Sir Thomas Pym H. of Howletts, in the ſame county, bart. who died in 1774. She was the only daughter and heireſs of Mr Gervaſe Hayward, an opulent brewer at Sandwich, in Kent; and by her firſt marriage, with

Evert

Evert George Couſſmaker, eſq. brewer in London, who died in 1763, ſhe had one ſon, the late Lieut.-col. George Kien Hayward Couſſmaker; and by her ſubſequent marriage with Sir Thomas Hales ſhe has left five daughters.

16. At the Bull and Punch-bowl, in Liverpool, aged 77, Breſlaw, the celebrated conjuror. He was a native of Berlin.

At Roydon, Suffolk, aged 57, the Rev. Richard Fiſher Belward, D. D. maſter of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, to which he was elected 1795, having been many years public tutor in that ſociety; B. A. 1769, M. A. 1772; S.T.P. by mandate 1796. He aſſumed the name of Belward for a family-eſtate in Norfolk.

Aged 86, the relict of the Rev. Robert Fiſke, rector of Wendon.

17. At Amwell, Herts, Mr. William Whittingſtall, brewer and maltſter, of Hoddeſdon, aged 57. He came out of the church from a veſtry, ſat down on the ſtyle of the churchyard, and, as ſoon as he was ſeated in his chariot, juſt expreſſed that he felt himſelf extremely ill, and expired of a ſuffocation. He was buried in the vault of his family at Hitchin on the 25th, where his only child was depoſited Dec. 30, 1801.

18. At Paddington, Joſeph Sparks, eſq.

Full of years and good works, the Rev. Robert Pool Finch, D. D. prebendary of Weſtminſter, and rector of St. John the Evangeliſt. His unblemiſhed life and converſation exhibited a faithful comment upon the ſacred duties of his profeſſion; which, for more than half a century, he diſcharged in a moſt conſcientious manner. He was admitted a member of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, at a very early period of life; and took his bachelor's degree at an age when moſt young men commence their academical ſtudies. He entered into holy orders unuſually early: his letters of deacon's orders bear date, Sept. 23, 1744. Scarcely had he attained his 23d year, when he was appointed to the curacy of a large and populous pariſh in the vicinity of the Metropolis; a ſerious charge to be entruſted to ſo young a Divine. Notwithſtanding his youth, he conducted himſelf with the greateſt diſcretion, and never forgot the dignified gravity of the clerical character. He did not long continue in this ſituation, being ſoon afterward appointed to a ſtill more important ſtation. Immediately after he had taken prieſt's orders, he was unanimouſly choſen chaplain of Guy's Hoſpital. The arduous and painful duties of this trying ſituation he diſcharged in a moſt exemplary manner, during a reſidence of 37 years. He was peculiarly attentive to the adminiſtration of that moſt ſolemn and aweful rite, the Viſitation of the Sick, ever anxious to adminiſter conſort to the afflicted, and hope to the dying. He was alſo engaged in a curacy in the Metropolis, which he held for a conſiderable ſpace of time, with much credit to himſelf, and to the great ſatisfaction of the rector and pariſhioners. In 1755, he was elected to the weekly lecture-ſhip at St. Bartholomew's behind the Exchange, in the gift of the Haberdaſhers' Company. He held this preferment to the day of his death, and was highly ſenſible of the eſteem and reſpect which he always met with from his worthy patrons. Having been long and laboriouſly engaged in the more humble, though not leſs uſeful or reſpectable, rank of the clerical profeſſion, he was choſen rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, in 1771; and, in 1781, was promoted to a prebend in the Church of Weſtminſter. Soon after his promotion, he was collated by the Dean and Chapter to the rectory of St. John's, Weſtminſter; and, in the following year, reſigned the living of St. Michael. Though not ſo laboriouſly engaged as he had been in the prime of life, he did not forget the truſt he had accepted as rector of St. John's. He conſtantly filled the pulpit on Sundays; and was anxious to aſſiſt in the grand feſtivals; not one of which did he abſent himſelf from, except in the laſt year of his life, when, to his infinite regret, he was rendered incapable of attending by the infirmities of age. Conſtantly occupied, as he had been for a ſeries of years, in the diſcharge of his official duties, he did not omit to employ his pen in the cauſe of Chriſtianity. He publiſhed ſeveral occaſional ſermons and uſeful tracts, which were well received by the publick. One of his diſcourſes, written at the concluſion of the grand rebellion, a very early ſpecimen of his talents, is a peculiarly neat compoſition. As a ſcholar, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the divinity-ſchool at Cambridge, when he kept the ſtatutable exerciſe for his Doctor's degree in 1772. His able exertions upon that occaſion procured him the well-merited applauſe of the very learned Profeſſor, then recently advanced to the chair. In political matters he was not given to meddle. He was a firm friend to our unrivalled conſtitution in Church and State. The ſummary of his politicks was "Fear God, and honour the King." In the active ſcenes of life he had been invariably engaged, ever ready to aſſiſt in promoting laudable deſigns. To the Society for maintaining and educating the Orphans of poor Clergymen, he had been a zealous friend, and from its infancy a kind protector. His benevolence was extenſive: with him the widow and orphan pleaded not their cauſe in vain. His conduct as Treaſurer to the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, during a ſervice of more than 20 years, was marked with a diſintereſted zeal, integrity, and independence. Courteous to all, yet firm

in

in maintaining his opinion, which was the result of a found judgment. Upon all occasions studious to exemplify, as well as enforce, that incomparable precept, "Let your moderation be known unto all men." In numerous assemblies there must be a difference of sentiment; that difference it was his constant aim to reconcile as much as possible. When the debility of age obliged him to relinquish that honourable but burthensome office, his resignation was received with universal regret, and his long and faithful services were crowned with the most ample and generous testimony of approbation. In all the social and relative duties he was conspicuously eminent. To an uncommonly fine and graceful person, he added the accomplished manners of a complete gentleman, which he retained almost to the last moment of his life. His deportment was such as to gain respect from Majesty itself; from men of high degree and of low degree. Having fulfilled the various duties of a good and faithful servant, he finished his mortal course in the 80th year of his age; enjoying the esteem of all good men, and in the earnest hope of a joyful resurrection.

19. In Chancery-lane, London, the Rev. Robert Porteus, rector of Wykeham-Bishop, Essex, and nephew to the Bishop of London, in whose gift the living is, and who presented him in 1791. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1790, M.A. 1793; and was a prebendary of St. Paul's. His wife (daughter of Mr. Butcher, attorney, at Cambridge,) died the same morning, at her father's house in Cambridge. They have left several children.

At his house in Throgmorton-street, in his 41st year, John Free, esq. banker.

20. In London, of a typhus fever, after 27 days illness, in her 16th year, Susannah, only daughter of Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, of Hawsted, Suffolk, bart. She was interred on the 23d at Great Ealing, Middlesex, in the vault of Sir Thomas Gery, knt. and Dame Elizabeth his wife, her great-grandfather and grandmother.

21. At Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. Luttrell, relict of the Hon. Temple L. next brother of Henry Earl of Carhampton. She was daughter of Sir Henry Gould, knt. one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in England, and sister of Honoria Countess of Cavan. She married, 1778, the Hon. Temple Luttrell, by whom she had no issue.

23. At Ellell-hall, near Lancaster, after a long and severe illness, Abraham Rawlinson, esq. the eldest son of the late Thomas Hutton Rawlinson, merchant. He was many years representative in parliament for that borough, a situation which, from his active and useful exertions, he filled with honour to himself and advantage to his constituents.

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 26, to May 24, 1803.

Christened.		Buried.		Between					
Males 759	1487	Males 651	1304		2 and 5	131	50 and 60	134
Females 728		Females 653			5 and 10	52	60 and 70	112
					10 and 20	27	70 and 80	77
Whereof have died under two years old 335					20 and 30	104	80 and 90	36
					30 and 40	143	90 and 100	3
					40 and 50	150	100	0

Peck Loaf 3s. od.; 3s. od.; 3s. od.; 3s. 1d.
Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d.¼ per pound.

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 23:

Fine 50s. to 55s.—Seconds 45s. to 50s.—Fine Pollard 22s. to 24s.—Bran 10s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, May 7 to May 13, from the Cocket Office:

Total 14,457 Sacks. Average 47s. 10d.¾ 0s. 1d.½ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Average 36s. 5d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending May 25, 1803, is 46s. 7d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	7l.	0s. to	8l.	8s.	Kent Pockets	7l. 7s. to	9l. 10s.
Suffex Ditto	7l.	0s. to	8l.	0s.	Suffex Ditto	7l. 0s. to	9l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	7l.	0s. to	7l.	10s	Farnham Ditto	12l. 0s. to	14l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 21:

St. James's—Hay	3l.	0s.	od. to	6l.	16s.	6d.	Average	4l.	18s. 3d.
Straw	1l.	14s.	6d. to	2l.	5s.	od.	Average	1l.	19s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l.	4s.	od. to	6l.	12s.	0s.	Average	5l.	8s. od.
Clover	6l.	0s.	od. to	7l.	0s.	od.	Average	6l.	10s. 6d.
Straw	1l.	14s.	od. to	2l.	2s.	od.	Average	1l.	18s. od.

SMITHFIELD, May 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	5s.	od. to	6s.	od.	Pork	4s.	8d. to 6s. od.
Mutton	5s.	4d. to	6s.	4d.	Lamb	6s.	6d. to 8s. od.
Veal	5s.	od. to	7s.	od.	Beasts 1800, Sheep and Lambs 7500.		

COALS, Newcastle 56s. od. Delivered 65s. od.—Sunderland 50s. od. Delivered 59s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 76s. Mottled, 88s. Curd, 90s. CANDLES, 11s. 6d. Moulds 12s. 6d.

TALLOW, May 16, per stone of 8lb. Average 4s. 1d.¾

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1803.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Red.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 per Ct Confol.	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	South S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	171	64⅞	65⅛	82½	100⅝	——	19⅛	4	207	——	par	——	——	——	——	95¼	——	——	98
29	171¼	65	65⅜ 64¾	82⅝	100⅝	——	19⅛	+	206¾	——	1 d.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	98
30	——	62⅛	64½ 62	80¾	99⅛	97¼	19	4¼	——	——	par	——	——	——	——	94¼	——	——	98
1	Sunday																		
2	165½	64⅝	63⅝	81	99½	98⅛	18⅞	4¾	203	3 a 4p.	par	——	63⅞	64⅝	——	——	——	——	98
3	169	64⅝	63½	82¼	100⅛	99⅜	19⅛	——	206	3 a 5	1 d.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	98
4	——	63 a 64	63¾ 63⅝	81	99⅜	97⅛	19	——	204	——	par	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	98
*5	——	69 a 65	73 a 63	87 86½	104¼	103	20⅜	——	219	——	——	——	——	——	——	102½	——	——	98
6	167	64⅜ 61½	63¼ 62¼	81 79½	98⅜	97⅝	18½	4⅛	——	——	1 d.	——	64	——	——	——	——	——	98⅛
7	——	64	63¼	——	99⅛	98¼	19⅛	——	——	——	par	——	——	——	13½	——	——	——	98⅛
8	Sunday																		
9	166	63⅝	63¼	80⅜	99	97⅜	18⅞	4	203½	——	1 a 2d	68½	——	——	14	——	——	——	98½
10	166	62½	63½	80⅛	98¾	97½	18¼	4	204½	——	a z	——	——	63⅝	——	95	——	——	98½
11	——	62⅜	63⅝	80⅛	99	97⅜	18¼	3⅞	——	——	1 a z	68½	——	——	——	——	——	——	98½
12	166	64	64⅛	80⅝	98⅞	98	18⅜	4	200½	——	1 a z	——	63	63¾	13¼	94½	——	——	98⅜
13	——	64½	65⅛	81¼	99¼	98¾	18⅞	4	——	——	par	——	63⅝	——	12	——	——	——	98⅜
14	——	63½	65½	81⅛	100	99	19	3⅞	——	4 p.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	98⅛
15	Sunday																		
16	——	59⅜	60⅜	76¼	95⅛	94½	17⅞	——	183	——	1 d.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	98⅛
17	——	58⅝	59⅝	——	95⅛	——	——	——	——	4 p.	1 a z	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	98⅛
18	152½	58¼	59¼	75½	95¼	94⅛	17⅛	3⅞	——	——	2	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	98⅛
19	——	59	60	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	par	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	98⅛
20	152¾	58⅛	59⅜	74⅜	94⅛	93	17⅛	——	203	——	1 d.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	98⅛
21	152½	58¼	59¼	74¼	94½	93⅛	17¼	3¼	181	——	par	——	——	——	——	——	57½	——	98⅛
22	Sunday																57		98⅛
23	151½	57⅜	58⅛	74⅛	94⅜	93	17⅛	——	179	——	par	63½	——	——	——	——	——	——	98⅛
24	146	56⅝	57⅛	73⅛	93⅛	93⅛	16⅞	——	175	——	1 d.	——	——	——	——	——	56⅝	——	98⅛
25	145	57	57¼	73	92⅛	92	16⅞	3⅛	——	——	2 a 1	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	98⅛
26	146	57¼	58⅛	72⅜	93	91⅛	16⅛	3⅛	——	——	2 a 3	——	——	——	——	83½	55⅝	——	98⅛
27	145½	57¼	57½	72⅜	92⅜	91⅝	16¼	——	——	——	1 a a	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	98⅛

* All bargains made the 5th inst. are, by a resolution of the Stock Exchange, declared null and void.

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